





# BETWEEN THE GOALS.

## Football Flourishes Under the New Code of Rules.

### PLAYING IS MORE SCIENTIFIC.

Some of the Changes and How They Affect the Play—Momentum and Mass Plays Are Out of Date—Protection of the Snapper Back—Rules of the Tackle.

The American code of rules governing the game of football established last year by the intercollegiate committee appointed for that purpose is in general use this fall, and as a consequence the contests are doubly interesting. Last year three sets of rules prevailed. The Yale-Princeton rules were used by the "sons of Eli" and the boys of "old Nassau." The Harvard-Pennsylvania-Cornell code governed games among those colleges, and the Harvard-Princeton set was a compromise makeshift adopted for a set to between the teams of those institutions. In addition to these it was also left optional with other institutions to play under the intercollegiate rules of the previous year, so that the confusion in all places where the game flourished was complete. Now, however, all is different. The new code has been adopted by the principal colleges of the country and will undoubtedly be accepted as the national authority on football.

In the work of establishing new rules the old regulations were taken for a basis. It was found necessary to change the wording of many rules which were ambiguous, but their original conditions remain the same. The most important changes in the new code are those relating to the "fair catch" and the "scrimmage." The "fair catch" rule is plainly put and if strictly enforced prevents the old roughing which caused so much trouble.

In order to make a "fair catch" the man who takes the ball must now put his heel in the ground where he catches it. If he is interfered with in any way by an opponent who is "off side" or is thrown after



A VIGOROUS TACKLE.

receiving the ball and heeling down, he will receive an advance of 15 yards for the offense. But if after catching the ball and heeling he begins to make ground he will be open to a tackle from the other side. After making a "fair catch" in accordance with the rule the opponents must retire ten yards from the catcher's heel mark in order that he may have no trouble in putting the ball in play again, either by a punt, drop or place kick, from any point behind his heel mark. This rule is practically the same as the one in force three years ago except that the penalty is heavier.

Another very bit of legislation was the practical abolition of the old momentum plays. The restriction of mass plays is accomplished in two ways. The rule that no player shall take more than a single step, except one man who may be in motion before the ball is put in play, has stopped almost all kinds of momentum plays. The further stipulation that five men must be in the rush line at all times when their side has possession of the ball also restricts the former mass plays, such as the flying wedge composed of nearly every player on the team.

Another change that is watched closely is the rule that protects the snapper back from interference and annoyance. Although formerly an opponent could not touch the ball while the snapper held it, he invariably annoyed the center by jostling and pushing him about, so that when he did manage to send the ball back to the quarter back his course was anything but accurate, and in many cases a fumble followed. Under the new rule, if the snapper is interfered with in the slightest, it costs the offender's side five yards in each instance.

For the further protection of life and limb it is provided by the rules that when a player who is tackled cries "Down!" the referee must blow his whistle immediately as a signal that the ball is "dead." This rule is more rigidly enforced this year; also the infliction of the 15 yard penalty for piling on top of a player. Altogether the rules work without trouble, but the main point is the strictness of the officials who have the power to prevent brutality and roughness. Instead of crippling the game, these modifications have largely added to its interest, for under the regulations now enforced there are more opportunities for scientific playing.

### A Great Harness Race In Prospect.

Much interest is manifested in the international harness racing event which, it is expected, will take place in Australia within a few months. The acceptance by Lewis G. Tewksbury of New York of the challenge issued by George M. Slato of Sydney through The Horseman of Chicago to match the Australian trotting gelding Fritz against any harness horse in the world for \$10,000 a side makes the great speed contest almost a certainty. It is as yet problematical what horse Mr. Tewksbury will rely upon, but as he owns Robert J. 2:01 1/2; Mascot, 2:04, and Paul, 2:07 1/2, he will have several strings to his bow, and he may even go outside of his own stable.

Mr. Tewksbury's plan is to ship the American horse in a special car to San Francisco, putting him aboard ship after a short rest and some exercise there, landing him in Melbourne or Sydney, and then to select a suitable track and settle the race quickly in a matter of waiting for him to become acclimatized.

The demand for spaces for the coming cycle show to be held under the auspices of the board of trade at the Grand Central palace, New York, is likely to exceed the supply.

## WILLIAM OWEN.

One Ambitious Young Actor Who Believes in the Repertory Company.

Gradually the conviction is forcing itself upon the minds of the managers and actors of America that "one part" players are seldom good performers. The man who enacts one character night after night for an entire season, and perhaps for several seasons, is more than likely to become wooden in his methods and to retrograde in his art instead of going forward.

William Owen is one of the most prominent of the younger generation of heroic and romantic actors to recognize the dan-



WILLIAM OWEN.

ger of such a course and to realize that the public will pay to see meritorious works presented by a capable organization at reasonable prices. Mr. Owen has therefore got together an excellent company which presents the Shakespearean and other standard dramas. His success has already induced others to enter the same field, and the ultimate effect cannot fail to be of advantage to the American stage.

Mr. Owen, although a young man, has had an extended experience "behind the footlights." He is about 31 years of age and made his professional debut 14 years ago with the late Frank S. Chanfrau, who was famous for his impersonation of the titular role of Kit, the Arkansas Traveler. Then he was with Daniel Bandman, where he had frequent opportunities to take his star's place. He was next a member of Rhea's company as juvenile leading man.

Louis Morrison, the famous Memphisian, engaged Mr. Owen to play Faust in his great production of that play. One night Morrison was stricken with illness, and Owen was obliged to play Mehlis-topoles at short notice. So well did he acquit himself that Morrison sent him out at the head of a No. 2 company.

Since that time Owen has been a member of the Julia Marlowe company and others of equal prominence. But the experience was not sufficiently varied to suit his ideas, and he therefore connected himself with the permanent stock organization which bears his name. Owen is one of the younger generation of actors who is certain to become famous. His methods are clean cut and legitimate, he is a tireless worker, and he is satisfied with nothing less good than the best.

### Lillian Russell's New Opera.

For the first time in which Lillian Russell has a role in which her talents and beauty are worthily exploited. The first performance of "An American Beauty," written especially for her by Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker, marked her return to the management of Canary and Lederer, and means the restoration of her old time vogue and prestige as the queen of comic opera. "An American Beauty" is a happy combination of romance with a modern environment, spiced with up to date fun, sumptuously staged and admirably performed. Lillian Russell's new role fits her like the proverbial glove. Morton's book is bright and witty, and Kerker's music is always graceful and melodious.

### Betterton's Mannerisms.

Thomas Betterton in his day and generation stood at the head of the English stage and was the prince of Shakespearean exponents. He had plenty of mannerisms. His voice was harsh, low and grumbling, but when he desired to resort to a trick for gaining the attention of the orange girls, in order that they would cease their "clack," he could tune it by an "artful climax." Yet the voice was but a small part of it, for the mannerisms of his action were far more pronounced than those of his voice. "His fat, short arms were rarely lifted higher than his stomach, his left hand frequently lodged in his breast whilst with his right he prepared his speech."

### Frank Daniels' Fad.

All men have their fads, and time and money are two great factors in the developing of a fad, yet Frank Daniels, the chipper comedian and star of "The Wizard of the Nile," has more of the latter than the former. His fad is sport—sport with an admixture of stock breeding—and his vacations are spent in the pursuit of his fad and the riding of his hobby. He is, when on his domain at Rye, N. Y., a breeder of fine stock in the shape of Shetland ponies, and his stables contain some of the finest specimens of the equine family that that rugged isle in the United States.

### "Brian Born" Set to Music.

"Brian Born," the new opera which Fred C. Whitney is to produce in New York, is somewhat on the order of "Robin Hood" and "Rob Roy." The old legends concerning Brian's heroic king have been woven by Stanislaus Stange into a very pretty, romantic story, with a clever vein of comedy running through it. Julian Edwards, while striving to be original in his musical setting, has nevertheless made use of several very old and beautiful Irish airs, giving the opera a distinctively national flavor. A very large and efficient company has been engaged, including a fine ballet.

### Albert Chevalier's Nickname.

Albert Chevalier is beloved by all the London glee clubbers. In fact, it was one of them who originated the appellation of "Chevy," by which name his fans call the famous coterie interpreter. It happened one night while he was singing "My Old Dutch," when, during one of the pauses in that pathetic song, a voice was wafted from above exclaiming, "God bless you, Chevy!" The name has stuck to Chevalier ever since.

### Not Starring.

Stars playing, but not starring (this season), are: Janushek, Frederica Bryton, James T. Powers, Veronika Jarocak, William Collier, Arden Proctor Otis, John C. Rice, Edwin Arden, John T. Kelly, Gus Williams, Johnstone Bennett, Frank Mayo, Charles Bowser, Rose Coghlan.

## FOR CASH OR STAMPS.

### THIEVES WHO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF ROBBING POSTOFFICES.

A Great Increase in Such Burglaries, Which May Be Due to Hard Times. Postmasters Must Make Such Losses Good Unless Relieved by Congress.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—About 1,500 postoffices are burglarized every year. There are more than 70,000 offices, and the percentage of crimes of this class would be small if applied to any other class of business establishments. But when you consider the safeguards thrown around postoffices the number is very great.

The increase in ten years has been enormous. In 1888 only 487 postoffices were robbed, and 79 burglars were arrested. In 1896 there were 1,474 offices robbed and 470 burglars arrested. The increase cannot be charged to lack of efficiency in the secret service. In 1888 a little less than one-sixth of the criminals were arrested; in 1896 nearly one-third. Judging by these figures, the secret service is twice as efficient as it was ten years ago, yet crime has increased more than threefold.

The banner year for postoffice burglaries was 1894. In that year the crimes were 1,621 against 1,195 for the year before. The number of thefts in each of the past years has been much greater than in any of the years preceding. No doubt the hard times have had something to do with it. The more men out of work the more criminals is a truth generally recognized by those having to do with the suppression of crime. There was a steady and large increase in postoffice robberies between 1888 and 1893, and the authorities were puzzled to explain it. The chief of the secret service in 1892 thought it might be due to the increased safeguards thrown around banks and business houses in the cities and large towns. The chief in his report that year offered lively encouragement to burglars when he said that postoffices "in most cases are connected with stores, especially in smaller places, and are sure to yield to the successful burglar some return for his unlawful enterprise."

The chief return which a burglar can expect from postoffice robbery is in stamps, and they are not very desirable plunder. Any man offering to sell stamps or trying to use them in trade is open to suspicion. The burglar, therefore, must get rid of this class of plunder at a considerable discount and to persons who know or can guess that he is a thief. He may find a man no more honest than himself to buy the stamps, or he may offer them to an honest man who will cause his arrest. Most men are not willing to be receivers of stolen goods, so the postoffice thief runs a great risk in offering stamps for sale.

There has been a decrease in the number of postoffice burglaries under Fourth Assistant R. A. Maxwell, due in part, no doubt, to the fact that congress in 1894 appropriated money to be used in offering rewards for the arrest of postoffice burglars. The postmaster general has a standing offer of \$1,000 for the capture of train mail robbers and \$500 for a thief who steals mail in transit by any other than a rail route. The entire appropriation for rewards until 1894 was \$10,000 a year, and all this was needed in train and stagecoach cases. Congress, at the suggestion of Mr. Maxwell, increased this appropriation to \$25,000, and Mr. Maxwell, classifying the postoffice burglaries under four heads, made up a schedule of rewards ranging from \$100 to \$200. The effect of this system was remarkable. There had been an increase in postoffice burglaries in 1894 of 35 per cent. In 1895 there was a decrease of 2 per cent and at the same time an increase in the number of arrests from 351 to 453.

"I think," said Mr. Maxwell recently, "that the action of the department in offering standing rewards for the apprehension of criminals has impressed the professional criminals with a wholesome respect for the laws and their penalties. The varied duties required of postoffice inspectors prevent them giving their attention specially to the apprehension of postoffice burglars, and it is a fact that the police authorities appear to have a general opinion that the robbery of a United States postoffice is no concern of theirs and that such matters come properly under the jurisdiction of United States officials."

Another cause, Mr. Maxwell says, which has made local authorities less vigilant than they might be is the belief that the government and not the postmaster suffers the loss in a case of burglary. The fact is the postmaster is responsible for all losses in his office, and he has to make good the amount of a burglar's haul unless congress relieves him of that necessity by a special law. Congress always does this if it appears to the satisfaction of the committees of house and senate that the postmaster used all reasonable precautions in protecting the government's property.

The safety of the stamps and money order funds entrusted to postmasters is guaranteed by bonds aggregating \$120,000,000, which are on file in the postoffice department here. These bonds are perpetual. If a shortage, whether through theft or through embezzlement, occurred in a postoffice today and was not discovered until 12 years hence, though the postmaster had been dead 10 years, the sureties could be held for the shortage. The policy of the postoffice department in the matter of bonds is peculiar. Though congress passed a law in 1894 giving the postmaster general the right to accept surety companies on bonds, the department refuses to accept any but a local bondsman from postmasters at small offices, known as fourth class offices, and insists that at large offices one of the bondsmen shall be a resident and a patron of the local postoffice. In this way the department has agents all over the country exercising a supervision over its postmasters.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

## BRYAN IN ST. PAUL.

He Is Taking a Rest Today—Mrs. Bryan Joins Him.

St. PAUL, Oct. 12.—William J. Bryan spent Sunday in this city. In the morning, in company with Mrs. Bryan, who joined the party, he attended services at the Central Presbyterian church and listened to a sermon by Rev. L. W. Beattie of Mankato. In the afternoon the candidate kept close to his room and rested.

He had a few callers, among them being Ignatius Donnelly, Senator W. O. Squire of Washington, Senator Tillman of South Carolina and C. A. Towne, the free silver Republican and Democratic nominee for congress in the Duluth district.

Today there was no speaking by the nominee. This evening he will address three audiences in Minneapolis. Tomorrow morning he will take the train for Duluth. The special car which caught the party here Saturday night will be under the charge of National Committeeman Campau of Michigan. W. S. Cantrell of Illinois, who has been with Mr. Bryan since he left Chicago, left for home last night.

### The Czar Very Grateful.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 12.—The czar just previous to crossing the frontier into Russia sent a message to President Faure, expressing how much the emperor and himself were touched with the warm welcome of Paris and asking that their sentiments be communicated to the whole of France. At about the same time President Faure telegraphed to the czar the well wishes of the republic of France.

## AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

How Clerk Arnold of the Hotel Conrad Treated an Unwelcome Guest.

After the battle of Waterloo, when the allied forces lay in and around Belgium, every conceivable sort of coin was in circulation. One day an Irish soldier walked into a hotel with a British shilling and asked the landlord if it would go "Good for anything I have" was the reply. The Irishman took him at his word and ordered dinner, when he had gotten outside of an astonishing amount of wine and victuals he tendered the shilling in payment. Explanations followed and the landlord taking in the situation says:—Here my good man misery loves company keep the shilling and play the same game on my neighbor down the street! As the shilling was pocketed the owner coolly replied, "Can't my friend, I worked it on him yesterday and he sent me to you to day." Now this anecdote has nothing to do with Mr. T. B. Arnold the obliging clerk of the Hotel Conrad. We merely introduce him in this manner so that his fellow citizens who have regular visits from relatives of the guest in question will know how to dispose of the intruder. Read what Mr. Arnold says:—

I had a miserable backache across the loins every time I went to stoop over or bend somewhat it would cause the greatest pain. For two or three weeks I thought I would have to give up work. I did not know for sure what was wrong, but I blamed the kidneys and went to Baltzly's drug store at the opera house block and got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, they relieved me before I had taken an entire box, and have not had a return of it since. Doan's Kidney Pills are all right I would recommend them to any one.

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If you keep the stomach and bowels right in hot, damp weather you will not be troubled with any of the summer ills; and there is only one way to keep them right and that is by the use of Lightning Hot Drops. Now this is what stomach and bowel troubles include: All intestinal ills, from Infantile Colic to Cholera Asiatica. There's Cholera Morbus—as should be written simply Cholera, as the morbus adds nothing to the meaning; it's a deadly disease; often kills, and kills quickly, too, if not checked, death frequently ensuing within a few hours of the beginning of the attack. Cholera morbus is of microbial origin; so are the great majority of stomach and bowel disorders, one particular species of bacterium inducing this complaint, another species that.

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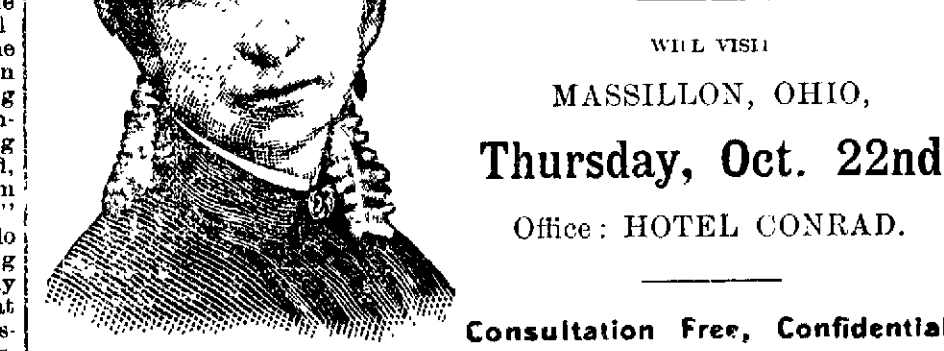
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## EARLY FROSTS.

Various Means of Protection Practiced in Different Localities.

To prevent destruction from early frosts it is necessary to diminish radiation of heat from the plants, add heat to the air, drain off the cold air, or mix the air so as to prevent the cold layers sinking to the surface of the ground. In a level country some means of obscuring the sky by forming a smoke or a vapor cloud over the fields to be protected has been most successful. It is practiced on the level plains of the west and northwest and in the orchards of the Pacific coast. Heaps of rubbish are placed along the edge of the field, so that when the fire is lighted the smoke and vapor will be blown over the surface. The material for making the fire may consist of hay, straw, old leaves, tar or any other material which will produce large quantities of smoke. The danger does not appear until past midnight, consequently these heaps should be prepared beforehand, the thermometer watched during the night, and when it becomes apparent that frost will appear these should be lighted, says American Agriculturist, authority also for the following:

The presence of steam and vapor in the atmosphere is also a means of preventing radiation, consequently it is advisable to spray the fires lightly with water, causing a fog or vapor cloud in addition to the smoke. This plan is almost certain protection on the plains, but in the valleys it is not so useful. The heat of the fire causes the air at the lowest point to expand and rise. Its place must be supplied, and the cold air flows down the sides of the depression, settling at the bottom and endangering not only the plants at the lowest point, but also those on the hillside, which would otherwise escape. In this case it is necessary to provide fires up the sides of the valleys as well as at the bottom. The expense of this smudge is small and it can be profitably tested.

It has been observed that frosts are more destructive during a dry time than when the ground and atmosphere are saturated with moisture. Consequently, where irrigation is practiced, turn on the water until the ground is thoroughly moistened. This method has been fairly successful in protecting citrus groves. The irrigation should be done at as early an hour as possible, preferably the day before frost is expected. Spraying the trees with water has been even more successful than irrigation, especially with plants which are not injured unless the temperature falls several degrees below the freezing point, for in this case the water will freeze before the fruit is injured, and in freezing will liberate large amounts of heat, thus preventing any radical change of temperature. The spraying must be continued until the air begins to warm up.

The best method of protecting from frost is to provide thorough air drainage for orchards, berries and garden truck. Do not obstruct by such crops as corn or orchard the mouths of ravines or the points from which the cold air would naturally flow out. Avoid putting tender plants on low ground, especially if the field is between higher points of land. Hardy fruits may do well at these points, but the tender varieties should be placed farther up the sides or on level areas. Air drainage may be secured by planting a thick hedge half way down the hillside and on the upper sides, making a ditch. If this can be filled with water, so much the better. But, in any case, the cold air coming down from the higher levels will be carried off by this barrier and will not go farther down to injure the crops. It is best, however, to plant those lowlands to crops which mature before frost comes and keep fruits and tender vegetables on higher areas, or at least those that have a thorough circulation of air. This matter of air drainage is of paramount importance. It is much easier to by this means lessen the liability of frost than to prevent it by other means, such as those enumerated above.

### Tree Planting.

If trees are to be planted in the fall, the earlier the work is done after the leaves have fully matured the better. So long as the leaf is firm on the twig it is needed there to help ripen the bud at its base. But so soon as it parts readily, which in a healthy, vigorous tree will be, generally, some time before frost, the tree, if to be planted this fall, should be dug and its leaves stripped from it, so that they shall not exhaust the sap in the twigs and body of the tree. If it is carefully planted, roots will form very quickly, as the soil there is warm, and roots will grow much quicker than they can in cold soil in the spring. If the fall is very long and warm, the roots will get such firm hold of the soil and make nearly as much growth next year as it would if not transplanted, according to the American Cultivator.

### The Price to Pay.

A good many corn harvesters will be used this year, and the question as to what is a fair rate to charge for them when hired by the day is coming up. As with thrashers, sawing machines or ensilage cutters, a fair price for their service must be agreed upon. In this connection Rural New Yorker tells that along the Hudson river \$6 a day is considered a fair price for cutting corn—the owner of the corn to furnish the twine. One man with a good team on the harvester will cut eight acres a day, thus making the cost of cutting and binding 75 cents an acre. In addition to this, it will require from two to three pounds of twine per acre—depending upon the size of the bundles and the yield of corn.

## BENEFITS OF SUBSOILING

Interesting Reports From Several of the Western States.

A series of articles on subsoiling which appeared in The American Agriculturist include some instructive reports from several western states, a few of which are here appended. In Indiana and Iowa the practice was advantageous in sugar beet culture, as better formed beets, with a higher per cent of sugar, were obtained. Corn in these two states was not benefited. The most marked results are reported this year from the Nebraska experiment station in Lancaster county by Professor Lyon. The soil in most parts of Nebraska and where these experiments were tried contains very little sand and is made up mostly of silt, or the ordinary dark mud so familiar to residents of the corn belt. Because of the small amount of sand the soil compacts quite readily, becoming almost as firm as so much clay. It is well supplied with plant food, and when stirred sufficiently deep so as to take up water is very productive. Good results from subsoiling were very marked. The following conclusions were reached for Nebraska: Subsoil plowing, although conserving moisture, does not produce it, and is therefore not a substitute for irrigation where rainfall is too small to produce crops. Where the subsoil is hard, subsoiling is recommended. When loose, it is not profitable and may be injurious. Do not subsoil when wet, as there is danger of puddling the soil, thus leaving it in a worse condition than before. Ground subsoiled in the fall has an ample opportunity of absorbing the greatest rainfall. Subsoiling in spring may be detrimental in extreme dry weather, as the water is partially removed from the young plants by the absorption of the dry bottom soil.

Practical farmers in Kansas find subsoiling beneficial. Mr. Kelsey of Oakland, Shawnee county, stated to the agricultural board that in 1894 land subsoiled yielded 65 bushels of corn while that not so treated produced only 35 bushels. Millet on subsoiled land yielded well. On untreated land it was a failure. The effects last about three years. Subsoil one-third of the farm each year. Mr. Peckham of Haven, Reno county, obtained substantially the same results. Experiences in Illinois are somewhat difficult to obtain, as but little work has been done along this line. In general the facts in this state agree with those from Kansas and Nebraska.

All the above trials were made with grain or garden crops. Inquiry among horticulturists shows that the subsoil plow can be used with profit in the orchard. Professor J. L. Budd of Ames, Ia., the authority on western fruit growing, writes as follows: "We have used the subsoil plow for 25 years in nursery, small fruit culture and garden. We find that to break up the hardened crust which forms on old land just beneath the ordinary plowing by the tread of the horse and the pressure of the plow conserves moisture in dry seasons and aerates and lowers the too wet level in a wet time. With our varying season it is the one thing needful on our ordinary prairie drifts, but on sandy or gravelly formations it may not be needed. In the nursery we have found that running the subsoil plow under the rows answers quite as well as subsoiling the whole surface, for it lets the water down where most needed and softens and moistens the whole surface when summer showers are frequent."

Whether or not subsoiling in central Illinois will be profitable will depend almost wholly upon the nature of the subsoil. Should it be clay or compact or even hardpan, treatment during the dry season would undoubtedly pay. If, however, as is also true of many parts of central Illinois, the subsoil is loose, it will not be found profitable.

### The Government Seedshop.

By order of congress \$130,000 worth of seeds will be distributed in 1897. This equals \$288.89 for each representative, senator and delegate in congress, or enough to allow 30,000 packets of seeds to each member, including field seeds in quart packets. In buying this seed bids were invited from all firms, and to insure seed adapted to the various sections the contracts were awarded to a responsible firm in each section—eastern, south Atlantic, middle western, northwestern and southwestern states, contracts for the Pacific states not yet being awarded.

### Silos and Ensilage.

Bulletins received from the various stations make it evident that the essentials in silo building are smooth airtight walls strong enough to bear the pressure of tightly packed silage. All agree that corn is the best and the most economical of all silage crops. A mixture of clover or pea vines adds protein to balance corn silage, but no other crop will give so much silage on the same land and for the same cost of labor as corn. In dry countries the sorghums must take the place of corn.

### News and Notes.

Taking the country as a whole, the hay crop is not a full one. The potato yield will prove smaller than was anticipated.

The 1896 onion crop is decidedly smaller than that of 1895.

Onions should be thoroughly cured before being stored away for the winter. Beets can be stored away in the cellar in sand, or, better still, kept in a pit. Beerbohm concludes that the world's wheat crop will be less than either of the three preceding years.

The European shortage of fruit suggests a rare opportunity for the disposal of the American surplus.

Freshly cured hay, when baled and stored or shipped in cars, is sometimes apt to spoil if laid flat, but if the bales are put on end there is no such trouble, says American Agriculturist.

The National Hay association has been incorporated in Albany.

## ROUGH CYCLE RACING.

Cabanne Tells of Tough Experiences at a Recent Meet.

Dute Cabanne, on his return from his attempt to get among the winners in Springfield, was interviewed on the game and its changes since he was a shining light in it, says The Wheel.

"Has the game changed any since I left the circuit one year ago? Well, I should say it has. When I was riding in class B, your fellow competitors were careful not to interfere with or throw you, but nowadays you have got to be a good pugilist as well as a cyclist to win. Actually the men fight with their fists while riding at a 2:10 gait. They shove and elbow one another when they get in a bunch. They will take awful chances to get the best of you and think nothing of smashing into you head on. I saw Tommy Cooper push Bald on a curve and throw him over. The whole bunch went with him. Cooper was fined \$50 for that trick. Then in one race Pete Berlo was leading the sprint, with 14 of us chasing him close up, when he back pedaled and threw the whole outfit. Peter was ruled off for his little fun."

"Who did the best riding? Sanger, although he did not win a thing. They are not in it with that Dutchman. They all take sleigh rides with him and jump him at the finish, but there is not a man in America today who can ride so fast. Sanger rides a high gear, and that hurts his getting off quickly; hence he is always last away. But when he starts to go, he shoots by the bunch as if he was shot out of a cannon. My trouble was that I could not get off quickly. I had a small boy to push me off, and I invariably found myself with Sanger. In the half mile I got a big fellow to give me a shove. I was away in front and was quite desperate. When we struck the stretch, I was in a good place, right between and slightly in the rear of Cooper and Bald. I thought, 'Here's a chance for you, Cabanne,' but Zeigler dropped down off the bank and hit my crank hanger with his front wheel. I went into the grass, and when I got up Bald and Cooper had crossed the line."

"Tom Butler did some good riding, but he cannot set a yard of pace. I will not join the circuit. I intend to stay at home and do a little work, but if any of the boys around here want my game they can have it."

## SPORTING MISCELLANY.

The leaders of German chess intend to hold an international congress in Berlin in 1898.

Baseballist Nash says: "Every player in the League should respect Tom Lynch. He is the fairest umpire in the business and is master of the field at all times."

The next baseball contract season will begin on April 15 and end Oct. 15, so that the championship schedule will probably date from May 1, ending on Oct. 10.

Barnum, the famous old iron horse, is now 17 years old and leads a quiet life on the farm of his owner, Mr. Woodford, near East Randolph, N. Y. During the time he was on the turf he won \$250,000 for Mr. Woodford.

A new starting device consists of a rubber band, serving as a barrier. It is drawn across the track, and in the actual start this is released and thrown up by a pair of simple and easily adjusted triggers. This starting gear can be easily carried in satchel.

## THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

On form Princeton appears to have the best material in hand, according to football sharps.

If Princeton and Yale could renew their old relations with Pennsylvania, football would receive a tremendous boom.

The Yale and Carlisle Indian Training school football teams will line up against each other in New York on Oct. 24.

Brooks will be missed by Pennsylvania this year. It will be a long time before his equal as a punter and drop kicker will be found.

Bert Pratt, the old Amherst player, was tendered the captaincy of the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn before that club decided not to put a team on the gridiron this fall.

## VETERAN FOOT RACERS.

Carter and Robertson Will Make a Twenty-five Mile Run.

The go as you please Marathon race from Stamford, Conn., to Williamsbridge, N. Y., to be run by the veteran athletes "Sparrow" Robertson and E. C. Carter of New York is anticipated with much zest by all lovers of athletic sport.



E. C. CARTER.

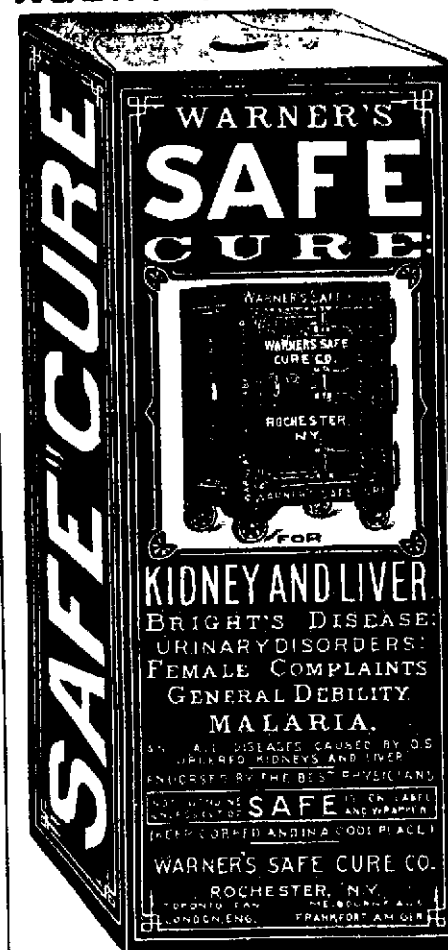
SPARROW ROBERTSON they have long been looked upon as retired heroes each is said to have "lots of good leather in him yet." The course, which is 25 miles long, is sufficiently broken to make the event a pretty stiff test of endurance as well as speed. Both men, however, feel confident of their ability to cover the space inside of three hours, and each professes to believe that he has an easy thing over the other. Other long distance men will compete, but the general interest will be focused upon the performances of Carter and Robertson.

### A Passenger Wheel.

A Cincinnati man who has invented a number of improvements in foot power wood working machinery has turned his attention to the bicycle. He has devised an attachment which, he claims, will enable the rider of a bicycle to take on a passenger, who can also assist in propelling the machine. By this means he may in an emergency go after a doctor and bring him back on his wheel. He may carry a boy to or from school, or bring a minister or lawyer to the bedside of the dying. The attachment will also enable a boy to ride his father's machine.

The passenger sits facing the rider on a saddle fixed over the front wheel and places his feet in an extension on the pedals, which can be turned up for a short passenger and down for a tall one. The rider and the passenger thus push on the same pedal, but at different parts of the stroke, thus overcoming the dead center. This device adds little extra weight to the machine and bids fair to become popular as soon as its object is understood.

## THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH



Miniature Fac-Simile.

## A SHORT JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA

### FIRST-CLASS STYLE. The Southern Pacific

"Sunset Limited" Train. Over the Sunset Route—New Orleans to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Was discontinued April 16th. The superior accommodations given the great number of patrons of the above train during the past tourist season, warrants the announcement of plans for next season, of finer service with equipment superior to anything yet known in trans continental travel.

Lookout for early re-inauguration of "SUNSET LIMITED" this fall.

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS. The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati every Thursday evening for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class tickets to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars on the very low second-class rate tickets.

For further information, address W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P. Co., Cincinnati, O.

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. Agt. S. P. Co., Chicago, Ill.

S. F. B. Morse, G. P. & T. Agt. S. P. Co., New Orleans, La.

## AWFUL ATLANTIC GALE

The Eastern Coast Swept by a Fierce Storm.

TWO SCHOONERS WERE WRECKED.

One Foundered to Pieces on the Delaware Coast Near Lewes—Three Lives Lost. The Others Wrecked On the Massachusetts Shore.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 12.—The American schooner Luther A. Roby, from Schvorie, Nova Scotia, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of plaster, has struck near the point of Cape Henlopen owing to a terrible northeast gale prevailing. The force of the sea was so great that the vessel pounded to pieces on the sands before the life saving men could get a line to her. Three of the crew lost their lives and five were rescued after an awful experience with the elements. The dead are:

Harry Milby.

Thomas Simes.

An unknown Norwegian sailor.

One of those killed lost his life by being struck by the main mast when it fell.

The survivors are Captain W. H. Maloney of Boston; Mate George A. Hopkins, Fred Olsen, Alex. Melan and Edgar Lewis. They are being cared for by the crew of the life saving station. The bodies of those lost have not yet been recovered.

Captain Maloney and the four members of his crew who were rescued with him were taken out of the sea after they had given up all hope of reaching shore alive. When the schooner went to pieces the five men managed to get hold of the deckhouse. On this frail raft they were buffeted about at the mercy of the enormously high seas until they were seen by the life savers. A rope was thrown to them and they were saved.

A severe northeasterly gale is raging all along the Atlantic coast accompanied by rain. About 40 vessels are anchored inside the Delaware breakwater. Some of them are dragging dangerously near the bar, and there is every prospect that unless the storm abates there will be other disasters to shipping. The outwardbound bark Alice lost one anchor and was dragging in a helpless condition when the tugs Pioneer and Hughes went to her rescue and towed her to a place of safety.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12.—The bath schooner Alsatian lies a total wreck on the breakers off Baker's Island. The snack Butler rescued the crew just as their craft was being submerged.

### A Bank Cashier Arrested.

CORNING, Ill., Oct. 10.—C. T. Cole, cashier of the National bank of this city, has been arrested by the United States marshal, on a charge of embezzlement. The bank was forced to sell its business last week to the First National bank. The deficit is about \$16,000.



THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

## THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

### AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

## Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

## RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use. Medicate the Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

Prior, 50 Cents a box. At Druggists, or by mail, R. J. R. CHEMICAL CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

## CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO.

Via "O & R. LIVE" Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

DAILY TIME TABLE, RUNDIA / INCLUDED AFTER MAY 30.

Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. Lv. Buffalo, 7:30 P. M. At Buffalo, 8:15 A. M. Arr. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M. (CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.)

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls. Send 4 cents postage four tourist pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager. CLEVELAND, O.

NOTICE. The firm of Martin & Voigt has, this 20th day of September, 1896, been dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. B. Martin retiring. Lou J. Voigt assuming the liabilities and continuing in the business.

WM. B. MARTIN, LOU J. VOIGT.

# Manufacturer's Assignment Sale.

Never before in the nation's history have there been so many failures of large manufacturing establishments. We have watched their assignment sales closely and bought, and will offer to our patrons some of the most remarkable bargains you may ever again have and the privilege to secure. Prices are good only for present stock. And it will be for your interest to secure the goods advertised quickly. Bring this adv. with you AND DON'T WAIT. Goods advertised will be sold for Spot Cash Only.

## \$10.98 - Bedroom Suites ! - \$10.98

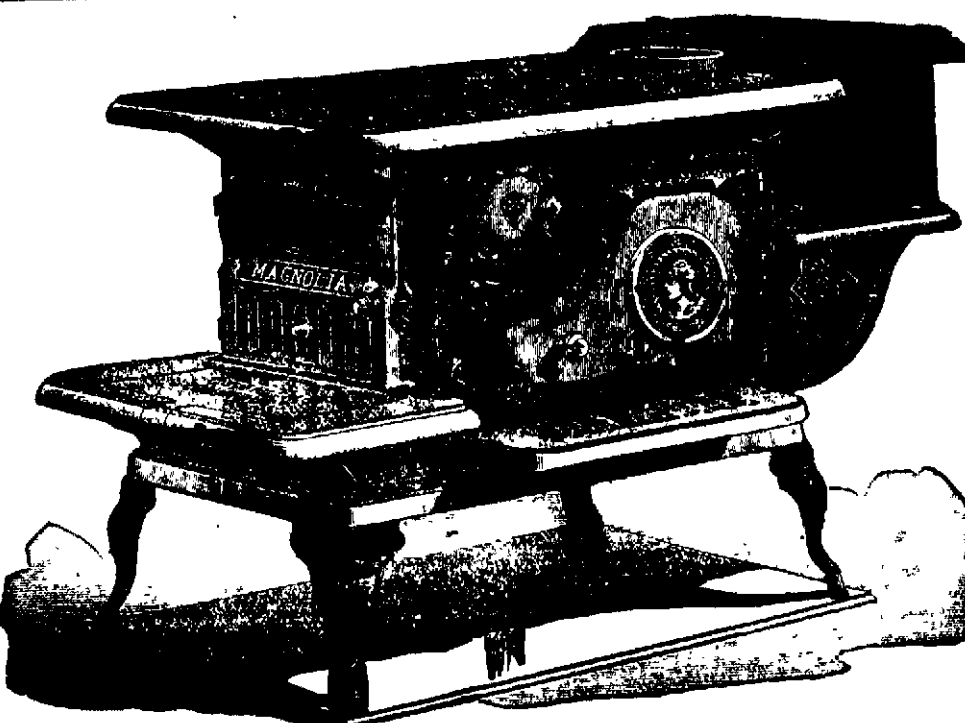
3-piece Antique Bedroom Suite, \$10.98.

A handsome Mahogany Finish Suite, 48 inch Dresser, Swell Top, 28x34 French Bevel Pattern Mirror, \$25.00.

## CHAIRS AND ROCKERS..

A Solid Oak Brace Arm Cane Seat Chair, only \$5.00 per 6.

A Solid Oak Brack Arm Cane Seat Rocker, only 98c each.



## No. 9 Top 20 in. Oven Reservoir.

A Good Baker Guaranteed. Only \$20.00.

# Benedict's White Palace.

## HEATING Stoves.

\$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$9.00, up to \$38.00.

## 50 PATTERNS

To make your selections from.

## Your CREDIT IS GOOD!

For Regular Goods at Regular Prices.



Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt \$1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt \$262,329,630.

Again has the constitutional privilege of free speech been denied to the great and good Carl Browne. While holding forth in the streets of Canton, offering a prescription for the cure of the body politic and a patent medicine invented by the Great Unknown and good for man and beast, a plutocratic policeman dragged him from his circus wagon for obstructing a public place, and cast him into jail, from which he was released later on a promise to appear when wanted. Thus are our liberties trifled with and are wise men set upon.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:  
Section 9, Article 15, of the constitution of Ohio for 1851 says:

"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state, but the general assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom."

When was this part of the constitution changed, and what is the wording of the amendment changing it?

Yours truly,

INQUIRER.  
The section of the constitution referred to in the foregoing has not been changed. It was adopted by the people in 1851 by a majority of 8,982, and by that majority given to that specific section, it became a part of the organic law. The supreme court has decided that the Dow law imposes a tax upon the liquor dealers of the state, as distinguished from a license.

It has been the custom of Major McKinley for twenty years, to speak in Massillon and North Lawrence on the Saturday or Monday before the election. He will be unable to do so this year, for obvious reasons. The time honored custom need not be entirely broken, however, for though Major McKinley cannot come to us, we can go to him. THE INDEPENDENT happens to know that it will afford him considerable personal pleasure to meet his old constituents in the usual way, and he will feel at liberty to speak to them with a frankness he would not employ in addressing delegations of strangers. The closing demonstration on the Monday before election day can be made memorable. All the political managers need do is to announce the hour for departure and there will be an outpouring the like of which is seldom seen.

Ambassador Bayard writes home that:

"When a citizen professing himself to be a Democrat is called upon by many or by few to yield his convictions and assent to the doctrine that congress has the power and can rightfully exercise it by its legislative fiat to create values and regardless of their intrinsic or commercial value to invest one or another of the earth's medals with an arbitrary power as money and oversee and alter at legislative will or caprice the ratio of the exchangeability of such metals, regardless of the impairment of obligation of contracts, his answer should be that such a claim of power is not consistent with a government of limited powers as defined by our constitution, but contains the quintessence of tyranny, dishonesty and absolutism, and is destructive of that morality which is essential to the peace and stability of civilized society."

And therefore, the ambassador, being an intelligent man, refuses to have anything to do with the Chicago nominees.

The Canton News-Democrat beautifully says of Allen Cook, the Popocratic candidate for judge of the court of common pleas:

"Mr. Cook is in the fortieth year of his age, is a hard student and well learned in the law. He is devoid of that irritableness of temper that is absolutely necessary to make a good judge. Mr. Cook has always espoused the cause of the poor as against the rich, and of the weak as against the strong. He is incorruptible, and woe to the man that would ever dare to approach him corruptly. Born of the plain people, he is noted for his sturdy common sense and good judgment, and if elected he will make a faithful public official."

THE INDEPENDENT prints the foregoing as a sort of literary curiosity. It shows how the demagogue instinct takes hold of a really well-intentioned editor, who, by a process of absorption, now writes so glibly of the "poor" and the "rich" and the "plain people," and argues that a man who always espouses the cause of the "poor" and always opposes the "rich" is a safe man to be chosen judge. As a matter of fact this man Cook is no more fitted to be judge than he is to regulate the solar system, and the News-Democrat knows it. Only the other day he was reprimanded by Judge McCarty for using official court records which should not have been removed from the court house, and exhibiting them in furtherance of his campaign. A man of violent prejudices, a man whose flow of words is endless, a man absolutely without that even cast of mind that is valuable upon the bench

has pushed himself forward by fanning the flames of social discord, by arraying one class against another. Any one who contemplates voting for Mr. Cook should first make inquiry into his availability.

## BUSINESS, NOT CHARITY.

"And do you know what is the matter with the country today? We want more business. Talk about charity! Business is the finest charity ever conceived of. Business that feeds the hungry, that clothes the naked; business that wipes tears from widows' eyes and orphans' cheeks; business that puts dimples of joy in the cheeks of sorrow; business that puts a roof above the heads of the homeless; business that fills the earth with art and song, with commerce, the land with happy homes.

"What we want is not charity; we do not want Populist philanthropy. We want no flat philosophy and we don't want any silver swindles. We want business. That is what we want. Wind and water are our servants. Let them work. Lightning and steam are our slaves. Let them toil. Start the fires and let labor with its countless hands have work, and where there is work there is no want. That is what I want. I want protection and prosperity. I want good sense and business."

These are the eloquent words of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

## MACHINERY AND MR. MIGGETT.

Machinery is one of the great trade journals of the country that ordinarily pays no attention to politics. This year, impressed by the gravity of the situation, it gave space to an article entitled, "Two and Two Makes Four." In this article it opposed Mr. Bryan's free coinage scheme with ability and earnestness. Evidently the financial views of Machinery did not suit all its readers. Among those who objected were Mr. W. L. Miggett, of Ann Arbor, Mich., until recently a resident of Massillon. After many moments of prayerful reflection Mr. Miggett got his mighty thought together and wrote this letter to the editor:

"The unreliability, if not the direct falsity of your statements is apparent to any one who has studied the question with the view of understanding it, and your hope and only chance to influence votes is to catch those who have not yet looked into the question, and to prejudice their minds so that they cannot see the truth when it is represented to them."

Now, any ordinary editor would certainly have felt abashed when receiving such a severe and convincing rebuke, but Mr. Colvin was not quite extinguished, it seems, for he wrote this in reply to Mr. Miggett:

"The article we published was composed of quite a number of plain statements accompanied by the figures to prove their correctness, but if these statements are false, surely it would be simple to furnish some figures which prove their falsity instead of writing voluminous letters made up of assertions like the foregoing. The entire free silver theory is supported by just such assertions, and this fact demonstrates the weakness of their cause."

"We believe that the majority of men in the free silver ranks (not the politicians) are honest in their opinions; but we also believe that they are mistaken, and we have the same right to express our belief that they have. Politics do not enter into the question at all. The real issue as regards machinery is—shall we stand idly by and see a policy adopted which will involve in ruin the industries of the country and inflict incalculable injury upon every reader of this paper, without striving with all our might to prevent it? No! A thousand times, no!"

And the patriotic stand of Machinery and of individuals governed by its high principles, is what is going to sweep this country in November for the sound money party.

## HE WILL SPEAK NO MORE.

Carl Browne Arrested But Released on Conditions.

CANTON, Oct. 12.—Carl Browne attempted to speak on the street here Saturday night, and was placed under arrest. He was released later, however, with the understanding that he would not again make a similar attempt. Browne had stationed himself on North Market street, which was thronged with people who had congregated to view the night parade.

## VALUABLE DIAMONDS STOLEN.

The diamond thief has made his presence in Canton known. On Saturday night Victor Dannemiller [was] robbed of a valuable stud in the lobby of the Barnett House. A diamond worth \$125 was stolen from Harry Nelson, editor and proprietor of the Cleveland Advocate, at the C., C. & S. depot. The police have no clew.

## JOHN H. WILLIAMS'S REPORT.

John H. Williams, nominated for representative to succeed Thomas Anstin, by the Republican executive committee, has officially reported under the Garfield law that his nomination cost him nothing.

## REBECCA PONTIUS DEAD.

Mrs. Rebecca Pontius, of Plain township, died on Sunday at the age of 90 years. She was born in Cumberland county, Pa., and came to Stark county with her father, Simon Pontius, in 1808, a year before the county was organized.

Perry Grange will hold a special business meeting October 17, at 1 o'clock, in the O. U. A. M. hall, Main street. Every member is urged to be present.

MRS. S. O. EGGERT,  
Secretary.

Physicians recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup because of its prompt, positive action in all cases of lung trouble. It is a positively reliable cure for coughs and colds.

## MR. GLEITSMAN'S VIEWS

He Visits Germany and Sees Its Prosperity.

## AN UNFAVORABLE IMPRESSION.

Ever Since the Revival of the McKinley Law Foreign Manufacturers Have Been Working for American Trade and Getting It, Too.

Mr. Edward Gleitsman, the proprietor of the South Erie street bottling works, has resumed the even tenor of his way, after a two months' absence in Germany, his native land, and sober thoughts of business and the issues of this campaign have replaced the lighter and more agreeable ones of pleasure and sight-seeing.

As everybody knows, Mr. Gleitsman is for good money, good government and good wages, and that anyone, by advocating free silver, should differ from his opinion, is to him an inexplicable mystery. When Mr. Gleitsman arrived home and heard of the letter Prince Bismarck is supposed to have sent to Governor Culberson, of Texas, advising the United States to adopt free silver, he was astounded.

"Prince Bismarck never mentions free silver in his own country," said he, "and that he should send his advice over to America, instead of offering it to the home government, is very extraordinary. I do know that Germany wants the gold standard in its own country, and so does Bismarck, but he would like to see it experimented, and he no doubt thinks this country as good a place as any for the trial. Whatever may be Mr. Bismarck's opinion as to the financial policies of other countries, he certainly wants the gold standard at home, and from what I could learn, so does everybody else in the empire."

"Germany is more prosperous now than it ever was before. There is employment for all and there is always a demand for men. In Saxony I saw a notice posted in a public place asking for 300 me hanties and a friend told me that it had been there for two weeks. The average workman's wages are from 80 cents to \$1 a day, the highest they have ever been in the history of the country. It was not so four years ago. When the McKinley tariff law was in effect their cheese, chinaware and woolen factories were not running night and day as now, so an acquaintance interested told me, but worked but half time and some were closed down entirely. The heavy duty imposed upon these commodities by the McKinley law made it absolutely impossible for the manufacturers of Germany to compete with those at home, and the concerns that depended entirely upon their exports failed utterly."

Then the people of this country decided to have a change and the Democrats went into power. They lowered the tariff on cheese, chinaware, woolen goods and other commodities so that the German manufacturers could undersell those at home, and we all know the result. The German empire flourished again, its factories resumed operation, its idle men found employment, while the United States suffered as it never had before.

Germany is still booming, America is still suffering, shall it continue so?

"They call McKinley bad names over there. They do not like his views on the tariff and they are hoping and praying for his defeat. They know what will happen if the Republican party gets control of the government again and they want to enjoy prosperity as long as possible. A woolen goods manufacturer in Saxony, my native home, told me just before I left that he was afraid that McKinley would be elected and that he would be forced to the wall. 'But I am putting forth every effort,' he said, 'to get my American customers to buy their goods in larger assignments and to get enough orders ahead to run us for a while.' And that is the way with them all."

## THE FOURTH ATTEMPT.

Incendiaries Again Succeed in Destroying the Hansen Shoe Store.

A fire as damaging as any of its predecessors, which are about three in number, and whose origin is just as mysterious, destroyed the entire stock and the interior of the room occupied by C. Hansen, boot and shoe dealer, in the opera house block, Tuesday morning. Nicholas Hansen, manager of the store, said this morning that the fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. A watch and sixty five cents in money he claims were stolen from the drawer during the fire. The blaze was discovered by Policeman Getz about 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and apparently had started near the ceiling in the rear end of the room. Mr. Hansen says that he left the store about 10:30 o'clock Monday night, and that there was little or no fire in the stove. The loss is covered by insurance.

## In Probate Court.

CANTON, Oct. 13.—Frank A. Rastetter, of Alliance, has assigned to Z. S. Hoiles. The assets are estimated at \$300, and the liabilities are not estimated.

The will of Louis Fete, of Nimishillen township, has been admitted to probate. The will of Susanna Wingard, of Plain township, has been admitted to probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John S. Willis and Verday Batchelder, and George V. Fresh and Sadie A. Arnold, of Canton, and Charles Ross and Johanna Kessler, of Massillon.

## A Great Book Given Away.

If you will send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, we will send you free the most useful medical book ever presented to the public. This is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain language; a book of 1008 pages, profusely illustrated, the great expense of preparing which has been covered by a sale of 680,000 copies at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR MANY.

Reed & Company's Glass Factories to Resume Work.

Reed & Company's glass works will resume operations for the winter, the latter part of this week if glass can possibly be prepared in that time. But one of the tank factories will be started, and the other will be started a week later, when work will be commenced in full and will continue until the close of the fire next June. The blowers who have been spending their life time at their homes in various places will arrive this week. The factory in operation gives steady employment to several hundred men and boys and is a great benefit to the city.

## STRUCK BY FALLING TOP

John P. Bryer Almost Instantly Killed.

## AN EARLY MORNING ACCIDENT.

The Removal of Pillars From Krause Mine No. 2 Weakens the Roof and Causes It to Cave in, Crushing and Killing One Victim.

John P. Bryer, aged about 60 years, was killed almost instantly by a fall of top in the Krause mine No. 2. Tuesday morning shortly before 1 o'clock. The miners are now engaged in drawing the pillars, preparatory to abandoning the mine, and are working night and day. Bryer and his son worked together. Mr. Bryer lived but a few minutes after the accident occurred and never regained consciousness. He leaves a wife and several children, who reside in West Brookfield.

## THE OHIO MINERS.

They Will Vote to Accept the Forty-five Cent Rate.

The mining situation in Ohio is yet unsettled, but the end of this week will no doubt bring about an amicable adjustment of the controversy which arose over the reduction in the Pittsburgh district. A reduction to forty five cents in the mining rate is necessary, for our operators cannot otherwise compete with Pittsburgh prices. The matter has been submitted to the members of the miners' organization in the state, and, as President Hatchford stated today, an appeal to the men as a whole, in matters of this kind, has never failed. The present situation demands the speedy and joint action of miners and operators, and the De Armit non-union miners' scale in Pittsburgh may be crushed.

Before the Pittsburgh union men voluntarily proposed and accepted a rate by which their employers could compete with non union rates, the De Armit mines were working night and day. Since his men have had work but three days in a week and should Ohio fall in line De Armit will have difficulty in finding a market at all, and this will no doubt restore in time the present scale. On Saturday a circular was issued to the members of the Ohio miners' organization, clearly stating the situation, to which is attached a voting blank. The returns must be in by Saturday next and the reduction will no doubt be accepted.

## THE FOOT BALL SEASON.

High School Boys Preparing for the Campaign.

The boys of the high school have a foot ball team in the field again this fall, and under the coaching of Prescott Burton, are rapidly nearing perfection. This team is one of the strongest ever organized in the school. The first game will be played with the Canton high school at Pahlman's park. It will be called at 3 p. m., Friday, October 16. The eleven will line up as follows:

Foltz.....Center  
Johns.....Right Guard  
Featheringham.....Left Guard  
Hankins.....Right Tackle  
Waters.....Left Tackle  
Mouge.....Right End  
Justus.....Left End  
List.....Quarter Back  
Arthur.....Right Half Back  
Harrison.....Left Half Back  
Pocock.....Full Back  
Substitutes: Stephan, C. Burton, Herron, Jacoby.

## The Tyranny of the Desk.

We will suppose your occupation is sedentary—that you are chained, so to speak to the desk in some counting house, or perhaps to the loom in some vast mill where you are compelled to labor from morning till night. Sunday is your only day of relaxation. You return home every evening wearied mentally and bodily. Your health and strength begin to fail. What will most effectually recuperate your vital energy? The weight of evidence points to no other conclusion than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is your safest, most reliable sheet anchor. Use it persistently, and your system will soon regain its pristine vigor. Every function will receive a healthful impulse. There is no remedy to equal the Bitters for nervousness and want of sleep, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. It averts and remedies all forms of malarial disease, and is a preventive of rheumatism and neuralgia.

## Court House Happenings.

CANTON, Oct. 14.—Maude Roberts has commenced divorce proceedings against Michael Roberts. She charges abandonment, gross neglect of duty and failure to provide. The plaintiff and defendant reside in Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Edward Lehman and Mary Grabowski, of Canton; Frank Lowman and Maud M. Grenier, of Alliance; R. P. Bartholomew and Alice Stribley, of Lima; Wm. M. Michener and Nettie B. Howard, of Alliance.

## A Vote of Thanks.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Oct. 11, 1896. Mrs. Thomas Brooks has received her funeral money from the Sons of St. George noted as the Abraham Lincoln Lodge, of Massillon. She returns a vote of thanks to the Sons for their promptness in her behalf, being in trouble. Please accept her thanks to the Sons.

MRS. THOMAS BROOKS.

## MR. TAYLER'S SPEECH.

His Able Address Heard by a Large Audience.

## THE MARCHING CLUB APPEARS.

Streets Packed with People Down Town—The Din and Enthusiasm Something Unusual—Congressman Taylor at His Best—He Scores Many Strong Points.

Apparently every instrument that could create noise was in use down town on Tuesday night. Girls and boys and grown up men participated in the fun indiscriminately. The Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club came forth in battle array clad in close fitting jackets, fierce looking black leggings, fatigue caps, and they carried lances tipped with gold. Congressman Taylor was escorted to Bucher's opera house at 8 o'clock, and while the auditorium filled the McKinley Glee Club sang with a dash and spirit that sent a comfortable glow through everybody. President James C. Corns, of the McKinley Club, called the meeting to order, and presented Mr. John H. Williams, the president of the evening.

Mr. Williams expressed his appreciation of the honor, referred feelingly to the fact that in presiding he occupied a place often held by that sturdy Republican and citizen, Joseph Corns, who, though he had joined the great majority, was not forgotten by the associates among whom he was for years an honored leader. "Seven years ago," said Mr. Williams, "on behalf of a Republican club, I accepted a flag at a meeting held in this house, Major McKinley being the speaker of the evening, and I then predicted that that flag would be carried in a campaign which would land McKinley in the White House." He rejoiced to realize that his prediction was being verified. Mr. Williams then presented the Glee Club again, after which he read a dispatch from General Snowden, in which the latter declared that he was prevented from being here by illness.

Mr. Williams most briefly introduced Congressman Taylor as one who had creditably represented the district made famous by Major McKinley. Mr. Taylor was frequently interrupted by applause. He began by referring briefly to his congressional labors.

"I have always stood by the principles of the Republican party," said he, "in season and out, and have tried to represent all of my constituents when I could do so without doing violence to my political convictions."

Then Mr. Taylor continued in part as follows: "The practical questions which confront the people this year are these: Is it better for us to buy things we need manufactured in some other country, or manufactured at home? Mr. Bryan says, that for himself, he thinks it is a business crime for any man to buy that at home which he can buy cheaper abroad. The other question is: Is it better for this country to stand up to the plane of civilization, to have in circulation the kind of dollars which satisfy the Japanese, Chinese and Mexican brethren, or will we stand upon the platform now in effect in the only places in the world that are actually civilized?"

"Another question is: Has the time come when American people will look to semi civilized countries, or will they look to enlightened countries when they seek for enterprises? Still another question is: Did we settle anything in 1892 when the Democrats promised this great people a prosperity such as we had never dreamed of? We have tried that party and tried its remedies and found these remedies a failure. Have the people learned anything by the lesson which was thus taught?"

"A friend of mine, engaged in daily work, happy, contented, sound and healthy as any man, was met by a doctor who said, 'Sam, you are a very sick man.' Sam laughed his reply back in the doctor's face, and said, 'Why, doctor, I am today a stronger man and healthier man than ever. You cannot tell me I am sick, when I know I am well.'"

"But Sam," said the doctor, "I know better. You fancy you are well, but if you will take the medicine I prescribe, you will discover that until then you never knew what it was to be well." And so one word brought on another until Sam was imposed upon by the doctor, and said, "Well, doctor, you alarm me. If I am not well what ought I to do?" "Why, take this medicine that I prescribe," replied the doctor. "Take four large doses of it every day and you will be a well man; better than you ever were."

"Sam took the medicine and at once felt sick. He grew daily sicker; not at all alarmed that his strong and healthy frame had, but sick of the medicine that the doctor had prescribed for and day by day and week by week and month by month he became sicker, until he wished all the doctors in purgatory. A year passed around and still he was sick, but he lived in the hope that in time some other remedy would bring him around."

"The doctor came down to him and undertook to speak to him and prescribe, but Sam kicked him out of the house. And again about a year after the doctor came around, though feeble as Sam was, he still had strength enough to kick the doctor out of the house. And when Sam saw the faint light breaking for him that in a few months he would be well and strong, healthy and on the road to prosperity the doctor came to him and said: 'Sam, don't get excited, but let me make an honest confession. Four years ago I did not know a continental thing about you. I thought you had the fits when the fact was you had contracted malarial fever fourteen years ago. Now I have a new remedy. It is neither black nor blue, but as attractive and as shiny medicine that will make you a man.'"

"Sam repudiated him, and, so, my friends, our Uncle Sam, who was treated by Doctor Democratic Free Trade in 1892 and who kicked the doctor out of the house in 1893, '94 and '95, is approached again by the doctor in 1896 with a new medicine called Free Silver, and with that proposed to cure this great trouble

from which it is suffering on account of that doctor's prescription. And all that Uncle Sam said to Doctor Free Silver Democracy was, 'If I was sick in 1892 for heaven's sake put me some place where I can get sick again. If I was suffering with a disease in 1892, put me where I can catch that disease again. If that disease is contagious let me be exposed to its contagiousness promptly.' And the Republican party and McKinley, on the third of November, will soon see to it that the people will get the disease and treatment which they had in 1892."

Why six months ago everybody in this country said, 'Nobody wants McKinley for President except the people,' and the people nominated him. Politicians everywhere handed and organized to defeat him, yes, 'Wall street' and 'the money power,' so called organized to defeat him and he disorganized all that were in opposition to him and the people presented him to the people as their choice. Shall it, he said, that that man shall be defeated who has thought more of the welfare, the industrial welfare of the people than any man in its history? Shall that man be defeated now whose efforts in the past show the most splendid specimen of legislation calculated to benefit the common people? As I said to you, my friends, a few moments ago, if that law could have remained in operation four years longer we would then have seen the splendid work that the author of that bill foresaw, and gave us promise of protection when it met with an untimely end. And, my friends, just so surely as the people demanded McKinley's nomination, just so surely as the people nominated McKinley, just so surely on the third day of November next will come, the people will elect McKinley."

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Paragraphs Picked Out of "The Independent's" Exchanges.

Roy Hartzell, the 15-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hartzell, of Alliance, met with a fatal accident, last Thursday. With several schoolmates, he was practicing gymnastic feats on an iron railing which surrounds the entrance to a basement. Being bantered to jump from the top of the basement stairway and catch with his hands the iron brace at the center of the railing, the boy handed his books to a friend and leaped toward the piece of tubing. He succeeded in grasping it, but his hold broke and he was hurled to the stones below, striking on his head.

Prof. Eisele, a balloonist, while making an ascension at Sistersville, on Friday, got tangled in the cords of his parachute when about 100 feet above ground and fell or jumped, alighting on a barge of coal in the Ohio river. He is reported fatally injured.

Emma Sorts, a young girl living in Portsmouth, O., recently had an encounter with a blacksnake. As she was entering the house, the snake dropped off the roof of the veranda, and coiled about her neck. She fell to the ground, while the snake began to tighten its coils and strangle her. Spectators ran to her assistance and succeeded in freeing her just as she became unconscious. The snake was promptly disposed of.

The school children of Winnebago county, Iowa, expect to warm themselves this winter by fires built of corn. The school board has passed a resolution to use it for fuel, unless there is considerable advance in price. At 10 cents a bushel it if thought to be much cheaper than coal.

## She Starved to Death.

Mrs. Henry Gundy, aged 50 years, living near New Bedford, O., died on Sunday, having literally starved to death. Her husband died a year ago, and since then she has attempted suicide so that a trained nurse has been in attendance for several weeks. She steadily refused nourishment of any kind and had wasted away to a skeleton.

Nine-tenths of all human ailments come from the same cause—impurity in the blood. Take almost any disease you please and trace the cause of it—you will find it in the blood. Purify and enrich the blood and you remove the cause, and so you cure the disease inevitably and infallibly. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all diseases depending upon poor, impoverished, thin, impure blood.

## Feed the Nerves.

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take easy to operate.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Oct. 13, 1896:

Bair, Miss Ella	Booker, Mrs. M.
Rubbert, Mrs. H. E.	
Burton, Hal	Larkins, Pat
Duffey, W. H.	Milestone, F. S.
Frase, Simon	Randee, N.
Jones, Dr. F. G.	Roush, Henry
	Smith, Ed.

Saukeberry or Smith, apple dealers. Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FRANK R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

## Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR.

**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Misses Mary and Grace Smith are visiting in Middlebranch.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Major, in Guide street, a daughter.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Parker, in Wood street.

Epiphany Hattery, of Creston, is spending a few days with his son, Dr. S. Hattery.

Mrs. Wm. McCallister is recovering from injuries sustained by a fall recently.

The marriage of Miss Anna Bamberger to John Snyder has been announced in St. Mary's church.

The Rev. I. K. Rader, formerly pastor of the Simpson M. E. church at Canton, died at Scioto on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Eaken and Mrs. Clark, of Medina, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Hickox, in Plum street.

There is to be a shooting match at West Brookfield on October 17, between Ellsworth Fichter and George Bell, for \$5 a side.

Edward Wernet, of this city, has been notified of the death of his uncle, J. B. Wernet, of Canton. Death resulted from morning from a paralytic stroke.

A dispatch received in the city Monday from Mrs. Carrie J. Brown announced the safe arrival of herself and party at Gibraltar, after a very smooth and pleasant voyage.

Mrs. Frank Borrell died at her home in West Brookfield, this morning, of a complication of diseases. She leaves a husband and seven children, three of whom are triplets.

A team ran into a crowd at a Republican mass meeting at Cambridge, injuring several people, one person fatally. The driver narrowly escaped lynching, before he could be looked up.

To circumvent the law requiring a \$500 license in order to sell cigarettes, the tobacco dealers of Ft. Wayne, Ind., are selling campaign buttons and "throwing in" the cigarettes.

Two Toledo wheelmen, Bert Simpson and Frank Firth, started yesterday for a bicycle tour around the world. It is said that if they make the circuit in eighteen months, they will receive \$5,000 each.

Miss Mamie Kennedy, who was so badly burned by an explosion of kerosene at her home in Rickville avenue a few weeks since is gradually regaining strength, and Dr. Hattery predicts her complete recovery.

A check forger has been working successfully in Canton. His victims are Butcher Buckwalter, who was victimized for \$22 worth, Zetter & Smith for \$17.25, and Schrock & Marshall cashed a bogus check for \$16.

Harry Everhardt, of Findlay, treed a squirrel and laid down his gun while he located the animal. He then picked up the gun by the barrel. Both barrels were discharged, severing the femoral artery. The poor boy bled to death.

The Massillon Typographical Union will hold an invitation ball in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall on Tuesday evening, November 10. Bos's orchestra will render the musical programme, and Lewis Holcomb will officiate as prompter.

All lovers of chicken and waffles should be at the Methodist church supper Thursday, from 5 to 7 p. m. The best waffle baker in the state will be ready to give you such a treat as can seldom be had, all for 25 cents, and the pleasure of helping a good cause.

Joseph Emerson, who was appointed a guard in the Cleveland state hospital for insane and served in that capacity for a little more than a week, has resigned his position and returned home. The working hours he says, are entirely too long, and the work generally disagreeable.

Messrs. Gilbert N. Porter and Absalom C. Stansbury have entered into a compact, the terms of which are that in the event of McKinley's election, Mr. Porter wheels Mr. Stansbury in a wheelbarrow from Main street to Russell & Co.'s works, and if Bryan wins Mr. Stansbury officiates in a similar capacity.

Charles Russ and Miss Johanna Kessler, both of this city, were married this morning by the Rev. James Kuhn, in St. Mary's Catholic church. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Gertrude Russ, the groom's sister, and Emil Lux. A wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents. They will leave tomorrow for Pittsburg where they will reside.

J. Sherman Kirkland, who is now in Denver, writes a business note to this office and concludes: "I'm getting tired of reading Bryan literature, which is all they print here. Their latest news from Ohio is that Bryan has a majority of 52,000." If the accuracy of other Denver news is measured by this it is no wonder that Mr. Kirkland longs for other sources of information.

Invitations were received Wednesday morning by Massillon friends from Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. La Rowe, to attend the wedding reception of their daughter, Florence Howell, and Mr. Edward Rudolph Albrecht, on Wednesday evening, October, the twenty-eighth, from half past 8 until 10 o'clock, 114 Hancock street, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht will be at home after December first, at Massillon, O.

W. R. Woodford, general manager of the C. L. & W. railway, Mrs. Woodford and a party of at least twelve other prominent Cleveland people arrived in the city at 9:40 o'clock this morning, in Mr. Woodford's private car. Here they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gates and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, and a short trip over the south division was made. The party returned to Massillon at about 1:30 o'clock, and were taken to Canton in a private inter-urban car. The members called upon Major and Mrs. McKinley and returned to Massillon.

Mrs. Catherine P. Wallace has been kind enough to accede to a request from the ladies of the Cemetery Association, and will deliver a lecture on Friday evening at the Presbyterian chapel. There will also be some good music on

the program, and Mr. Wallace will further add to the pleasure of the evening by giving several readings. Mrs. Wallace will describe some of her experiences on the island of Ceylon, where she and Mr. Wallace spent some interesting weeks in the course of a trip around the world, which led them in many curious places out of the usual course pursued by ordinary travelers. Mr. Wallace served for several years as Consul General at Melbourne, Australia, and both he and Mrs. Wallace are rich in the memory of many strange sights and experiences. Tickets for the entertainment are on sale at Bahney's and at the drug stores, or may be obtained by applying to any of the ladies connected with the association. Price, 25c. The lecture will commence at half past seven.

## MINERS DISCOURAGED.

## The Newman Correspondent on the Situation.

## HE REVIEWS THE FACTS

A Prediction that the Massillon Miners Will Regret the Proposition Now Before Them—Other Events in This Neighborhood from Other Correspondents.

NEWMAN, Oct. 14.—Our expectations relative to the Ohio coal operators' position in reducing the miners' wages has been realized, for we are informed that they have decided to post notices at the mines in the Hooking Valley, on Saturday, the 10th inst., that the price will be 45c per ton, to date from October 1. Now, we believe that no operator in Ohio, who had not previously notified their men of said reduction, has any moral or legal right to date their notice back in any such manner. Has the price of coal declined in any of our markets to justify the reduction October 1? If it has we have failed to learn of it, for the market with whom we are acquainted has advanced the price so that the proposed reduction of 16c per ton would be a net gain over and above their enormous profits. Be it said to the credit of the operators in the Massillon district, they have signified their willingness to pay the price until further notice, and their absence at the joint convention at Columbus, last week, would indicate that they prefer to run their mines at the present rate as long as possible. The miners of Ohio are now called upon to settle the question of price, which the Columbus convention failed to do, and will vote direct this week, the result to be known by Saturday. Our men feel very much encouraged and we predict the rejection of the 45c rate. Some of our people believe that if it is a question of starving out each other, that Ohio should be placed on the price as Pittsburg, thereby wiping out the 3c differential. The present would be the opportune time, for the condition of the Ohio coal market today certainly justifies a much higher rate than 45c per ton.

Our Newman poet made quite a hit on his composition of McKinley going to Washington, as printed in THE INDEPENDENT.

The Central Labor Union of Cleveland is after Joseph Bishop's political scalp. He is now serving as secretary of the state board of arbitration. Some one has recently found out that he is not identified with any labor organization.

The Sovereign meeting in Massillon, last week, did not come up to the expectations of his labor friends. The old K. of L., of which Mr. Sovereign is the head, is fast losing its grip with the American laborers. The order has been going down hill ever since the brainless labor leader this country ever had, F. V. Powderly, left it, and when the order was turned into a political machine it received a bad black eye.

"No man, woman or child within the state of Ohio shall be without food, shelter and clothing while I am governor." Major McKinley's reply to the distressed coal miners in the Hooking Valley who had applied to him for aid in January, 1896. And the fact that he put his words into action is evidence sufficient that he is in reality the poor man's friend. The miners of Ohio are not the people to forget such a friend, for "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

Lawrence township's tax for 1896 is the highest rate, 16.4, we have ever been called to pay within our recollection. We are the second highest in the county, while our neighbor, Tuscarawas township, heads the list with 18.4 mills.

Wm. D. Reese is visiting friends in Pittsburg this week, and making his annual inspection of the exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rowlands, Miss Jennie Rowlands and J. D. Evans spent Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harrold at Elton.

The Rev. H. H. Bowden, of Granville, O., traveling evangelist for the Baptist denomination, is holding a series of meetings in our village church.

The hay wagon load who drove to Canal Fulton on Wednesday evening of last week, and surprised Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGrew, report a splendid time.

Miss M. E. Findley and a number of the B. Y. P. U. Juniors attended the Christian Endeavor convention at Massillon last Saturday, and were highly pleased with the exercises.

The many friends of George W. Hardgrove called at his beautiful home last Wednesday and assisted him in celebrating his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. A big dinner was served and the day was spent in reviewing the past. George is one of our solid, substantial Republican farmers, and we wish him many years of usefulness. He was born on the farm where he now resides, living there continuously.

"GOAT" BECAME ENTANGLED.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 14.—James Beitel, jr., and Geo. Kiefer spent a few days in Canton last week, and had a jolly time. They met with no accidents, with the exception of "Goat" who became entangled in the moss covered vines on the court house steps, throwing him in such a way, that he received a sprained ankle.

As Thomas Crookston was descending

the Foltz hill with a one horse wagon loaded with coal, some part of the harness tore, which let the wagon run down over, the steep embankment, wrecking the wagon, horse and driver escaped without a scratch.

While Lee Wilson was at the top of the highest tree in his orchard picking apples, he lost his balance and fell but luckily his feet caught at a limb, and with his head hanging downward, cried for help and was rescued, but was not injured. Lee says he will hereafter get the apples off the trees by means of a cane pole.

Harris B. Smith was in Beach City on Friday... Will Stuhldreger, of Cleveland, is spending a few days at home... Miss Sophia Green, of Massillon, visited in town last Tuesday... Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Crookston spent Sunday in Canal Fulton... Mrs. Francis Gallagher and son left Saturday for Rogers Hollow... Wolf Sheffield attended the fair at Niles, last week... Miss Emma Brown is on the sick list... Mr. and Mrs. John Gerity, of Alexis, O., after spending a few days with Wm. Herman and family, returned home Monday... Wm. Leonard spent Saturday in Canton... Wm. Miller, of Akron, spent Monday in town.

THE GREENTOWN LETTER.

GREENTOWN, Oct. 14.—Charles Oberlin, of Canton, spent Sunday in this town... Mr. and Mrs. Milo Wise and son, Earl, spent Monday in Canton... Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith left Sunday for a trip through the East. They will visit Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, before returning... The Rev. and Mrs. O. B. Jones and son, Olin, were in Alliance last week... Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Maurer and daughter Ruth, spent Sunday with Mrs. Maurer's parents in Sparta... Miss Emma E. Lesser spent Saturday and Sunday in Canton, the guest of her cousin, Miss Nellie Lehman... G. N. I. R. Sherwood, of Canton, addressed the Bryan Free Silver Club on Monday evening... Carl Brown, of Massillon, addressed a small crowd of people here on Friday evening.

WILMOT ITEMS.

WILMOT, Oct. 13.—Samuel Olmstead left for his home in La Grange, Ind., last Friday... The children of Edward Jones are improving, except the eldest, Thomas... R. L. Rowland was at Canton, Friday, to see the ex-Confederate delegation... Our village expects to be honored by a visit from Governor Bushnell in a week or two... The Rev. Cornwell left for Ashland county, Monday morning, to bring his family here... Mrs. J. W. Munk, of North Lima, visited in and around town the past few days... Conkle Bros. will move their saw mill to town shortly.

GREENVILLE AND VICINITY.

EAST GREENVILLE, Oct. 13.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Davis, a bouncing baby boy.

We have been informed that the Justus store room, known as the Mammoth Emporium, is being taken down in readiness for its removal to our village, where six dwelling houses await the same.

Another new house is being erected on Main street by Mr. Bringham. Our village is still booming. For a country village we have been growing wonderfully in the last seven years—not less than ninety new houses having been erected.

The mines are all working every day at present and we only hope that the seeming trouble among the miners will be amicably settled.

David Brenner says that he has the best crop of corn in the country—at least 140 bushels to the acre. Can any of the farmers of Stark county beat that this season?

Politics are dead in our village at present, but we still expect to be boomed up before the election.

THOMAS KIDD'S SHOOTING.

DALTON, Oct. 13.—Excitement concerning the shooting of Thomas Kidd has died away somewhat in this place. It is now decided that it must have been an accident, as the boy is too small to hold up a gun alone. He is too young to realize the enormity of the crime and owing to his reticent disposition does not say much in regard to the affair. Some papers have stated that he was the cause of his father's barn being burned several years ago, but it is a mistake, for it can be proven that he did not set fire to the barn.

The Rev. and Mrs. Madge, of Carrollton, are visiting their many friends in and near Dalton.

George Huntsberger, a prominent citizen of Lyons, Neb., is visiting friends in Ohio, and called on associates in this place, Tuesday.

OVER IN MARSHALLVILLE.

MARSHALLVILLE, Oct. 15.—The hard frost this week made the people hustle into winter quarters... The Orrville fair was largely attended by people from this vicinity on Thursday and Friday... Nutting parties are now the rage... Miss Bees Neiswanger entertained a party of her friends at her home on Friday evening... Miss Maud Wyer, of Dalton, is spending a few weeks with her parents... Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lyon, of Connelville, Pa., are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Our high school has a large attendance of foreign scholars. They are: Misses Minnie Peters, Clara Brown and Maud Brown, and Messrs. Buror, Brown and J. Allen Metzker, of North Lawrence; Misses Melvina Erwin and Grace Lower, of Canal Fulton; Charles Robinson, of Barton City, and Messrs. Sharp and Hackett, of Apple Creek.

Mrs. Wm. Lower and Mrs. H. Frey were the guests of Mrs. Bert Weygandt on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Wesley Spindler, of Lodi, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weygandt.

Miss Rebecca Baer is on the sick list. The silver question will be discussed by Messrs. Sullivan and Santymire at Barton City, on Monday evening, October 13.

ONE FOUND AT MENDON.

Great excitement is prevailing at Mendon, owing to the drilling in one of the largest oil wells ever struck in that field. The well is located on the Dalton farm. It makes a flow every fifteen minutes, making about 200 barrels a day. This well is in territory that has been drilled on all sides. It is attracting the attention of producers from other fields.

## SHE TOOK STRYCHNINE.

## Bessie Cramer Attempts to Commit Suicide.

## THE STORY OF HER TROUBLE.

Driven to Desperation by the Attention of a Man for Whom She Did Not Care—She Swallows the Dose He Had Prepared for Himself.

Driven to desperation and harassed beyond endurance by abusive threats Bessie Cramer, an orphan, attempted to end her life on Tuesday evening by swallowing a quantity of strychnine. Her condition today is most serious and the attending physicians entertain but vague hopes for her recovery. Miss Cramer is employed as a domestic at the residence of Edward Slack, in Pond street and came to Massillon from Cleveland but recently to nurse Mrs. Slack, who is seriously ill.

Previous to her departure from Cleveland, Miss Cramer, who was without friend and relatives there, was an inmate of the Mission Home. It was through Dr. Slack, of Cleveland, father of Mr. Slack, of this city, that Miss Cramer came here. Several years ago she was employed as domestic at the residence of W. H. Kindra, who came to Cleveland from Michigan. Later his wife was forced to leave him and Kindra directed his attentions to Miss Cramer. He followed her everywhere and finally became abusive and threatened to do many things unless she permitted his attentions. It was then that the Mission women learned of the case and took Miss Cramer in charge. Her departure to Massillon was thought to be unknown to Kindra, but on Monday he presented himself at the Slack home and pleaded with the girl to leave with him, but she refused. He finally drew a small phial from his pocket and stating that it contained poison threatened to kill himself unless she relented. Greatly frightened Miss Cramer caught the bottle and hid it.

Kindra became so annoying to the Slack family and Miss Cramer that on Tuesday afternoon they ordered his arrest. He was arraigned before Mayor Schott at 4 o'clock and, among others, Miss Cramer appeared against him. Kindra threatened many things if she testified, and driven to desperation, the unfortunate woman, on returning home, swallowed the dose Kindra had prepared for himself, and her death may be the result. Drs. Dimon and Kirkland were promptly summoned and still practice was applied or death would have followed shortly. One or the other of physicians were with Miss Cramer the entire night, and this morning her condition was slightly improved. Kindra spent the night in jail. The mayor has not yet imposed a sentence.

A Preacher With a Mission.

The Rev. W. E. Lincoln, of Painesville, O., has taken to the stump, because, he says, he can do more good there than in the pulpit. He held forth in the square at Cleveland, the other day, to a crowd of over a thousand men, who gave him an ovation when he had finished his speech. Bryan, the farmer, the workman and silver were his subjects. He was a farmer in Kansas for 20 years, but is English by birth, and a graduate of University school, London.

## Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

## Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

## Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Hood's Pills

You Want to Buy the Hats which Combine the most

Quality and Style for the Least Money.

We Guarantee a Saving of 50 and 75c on our Special \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50 Hats.

A World Beater

Our Fleeced Underwear for 50 cents

SPANGLER & Co.

Sole Agents for Knox, Youman, Roelof and Stetson Fine Hats.

See the Largest Line of Gloves and Mittens in the town.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DELEGATION AND CIRCUS

Arrive at the Same Time at the McKinley Home

CANTON, Oct. 14.—Barnum's circus and a delegation from McDowdall, Pa., arrived at Major McKinley's house this noon, coming from opposite directions. The circus procession was reviewed by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends. The circus bands all played "Hail to the Chief," and the riders all saluted the reviewing party. Major McKinley took off his hat three times to the troop of elephants, and waved it also when the Columbian chariot passed containing representatives of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Uncle Sam.

Mr. Bailey's personal agent presented Major McKinley with a beautiful silk flag in the name of Barnum & Bailey's show. The Pennsylvania party entered the yard as soon as the circus parade was over. Later in the afternoon other delegations were received, among them a party of old folks from Cleveland.

Royal Visitors.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—By Associated Press.—V. Cagni, Prince of Savory, and a party of Italian naval officers, are here today. They arrived from Chicago and were entertained by the Italian consul, Dr. Ravogli. Prince Hilkoff, of Russia, is also here visiting railroad property and manufacturing establishments.

Now Open for Business.

XENIA, Oct. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The bank at Cedarville, which closed on account of the disappearance of Cashier Clemens, is now open for business. President Harper says the shortage will not exceed \$1,000. Clemens has not yet returned.

## WASTED DOLLARS

Over Four Hundred Given to Doctors—Only Five Exchanged for

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER.

Millions of dollars are spent every year for the treatment of human ills. Unfortunately a large portion of the people who make this expenditure receive little or no benefit. Such a waste of money seems wholly unnecessary since the introduction of the now world famed health renewer, Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. You who have been wasting your money may be interested in reading the following letter from Washington, D. C. "During a year and a half I paid over \$100 to the best physicians of Kenton and Big Springs without receiving any benefit. In fact they were unable to say what the trouble was. I had almost unbearable pains in my stomach, head and spine, besides nervous chills, which seemed to freeze the small of my back. No appetite; what I did eat was not properly digested, consequently tortured me. I gave up the doctors and tried several kinds of patent medicines, which did me no good. I fortunately had Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer recommended by Mr. Titworth, who had seen remarkable results from its use. In my case it had a wonderful effect. It seemed to be just the right thing for my trouble. I continued to use it until five bottles were used and I was a perfectly well man. I do not believe I would be alive today if I had not found this great medicine."

Z. T. Ralphy, Salesman's drug store and all druggists.

For pin worms, eczema, hives, in fact, any of the various torturing, itchy diseases of the skin, Doan's Ointment is an instant and positive remedy. Get it from your dealer.

Pure blood is the secret of health. Burdock Blood Bitters insures pure blood.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates liver and kidneys, cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York City. I suffered from catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it. —A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

A Good Investment.

On receipt of 10 cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure, (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50 cts.

At Whitman's

They are doing business on a

Strictly Cash Basis

A SPECIAL TWO WEEK'S SALE

Is now on, in order to show to the people

the wonderful purchasing power of Cash.

C. M. WHITMAN,

Massillon, O.

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## IN HARRISON'S STATE.

### The Observations of a Massillon Commercial Traveler.

#### CHANGE OF SENTIMENT NOTED.

Mr. Bryan's Unfortunate Remark at Noblesville—His Hearers Were Nearly all Republicans—Impressions Created by His Personality.

The average commercial traveler has opportunities for observing and gaining information regarding the political situation that may indicate, with considerable accuracy, the results to be expected from the territory he covers. One who has been recently working over the eastern part of Indiana, reports a wonderful change of sentiment regarding the free silver feeling. The average small storekeeper reflects the sentiments of the majority of his customers; if he is doing business with Populist farmers, he is a free silver man; if the greater number of his customers are sound money people, he hangs a picture of McKinley on the outer wall. Through this portion of Indiana, over two-thirds of the storekeepers called upon were ardent believers in McKinley and sound money. A straw vote may be taken in most of the towns by counting the portraits of the candidates that are displayed in the front windows of nearly every house. If these may be accepted as any evidences, McKinley's majority will be overwhelming.

Mr. Bryan made an unfortunate remark in addressing the crowd that assembled to hear him at Noblesville, last week. There were several thousand farmers who drove in from the surrounding country, and it was easily to see what party was in the majority, for the Republicans were sprigs of golden rod in their coats. The crowd was very orderly and attentive to Mr. Bryan's remarks until he noticed golden rod. "A more appropriate emblem," he said "would be a yellow card upon which might be printed, 'we acknowledge ourselves a nation unable to govern ourselves.'" The words were hardly spoken before the crowd began to whoop and yell, and to hurrah for McKinley, keeping it up so that further remarks were lost. The crowd was still yelling as the train pulled out. At the next stopping place, a little town named Cicero, Mr. Bryan's appearance indicated that he felt humiliated and it seemed as though it required an effort for him to face the people. He was not encouraged, for a little part of travelling men, led the crowd in giving three cheers for McKinley as he returned from the platform. Mr. Bryan's personal appearance is a surprise to most people and must be a shock to those of his followers who expect to see an intellectual giant. He is not a man who would be singled out in a crowd, and does not impress one with confidence or a sense of dignity. His most conspicuous feature is his mouth. It is immense, one thinks of Mr. Foraker's remark regarding the propriety of calling him the Boy Orator of the Platt, a river eighteen hundred miles long and six inches deep.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Some Sarcastic Observations by Mr. "Kur- rekum."

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Reasonable and temperate discussion in the public press can hardly be harmful to our public schools.

The free courage of facts, and the broadcast diffusion of the product can serve no good purpose, so long as standard facts are easily accessible.

The recognition of merit in our teachers is their due and cannot fail to stimulate them to still greater effort toward the accomplishment of more admirable results.

Falsely flattery may serve a tricky literary purpose in rendering an imaginary contrast extremely glaring.

The thankless labors of the board of education are not to be lightened by an attempt to convince the people of the inferiority of the individual members of the board.

Good citizens rejoice in every evidence of effort to advance, on the part of pupils, teachers and the school board, and the people, in the future, as in the past, will approve honest effort, and the more so if it appears to be intelligent as well as honest effort.

The standing of our schools is such as to make it incredible that any one could, without an absolutely false implication, say that "our board of education is at last taking steps to improve our public schools."

It is hard to understand how such a superlatively excellent corps of teachers could have been selected and kept in place for years, barring marriages and changes of occupation, by such a lot of pitiable imbeciles as have been in the past, by courtesy, called the board of education. The writer in THE INDEPENDENT of October 2 evidently experienced no embarrassment on account of such little incongruities.

The rather fulsome approval which "experience" dangles over the teachers by wholesale is only "from the teeth," otherwise it gives the lie, direct, to his "plain, straightforward statement of fact" (new coinage) that in the past the board "had not dared to tackle any problem beyond," etc., etc. The board has evidently ("in the past," "tackled" the problem of the selection of teachers to some purpose, and it will be hard for even so acute a writer as "Experience" to break down the respect of the teachers for the discrimination, at least, of the board.

Why should "the parents," who have always (in the past) so egregiously blundered, in the selection of members of the school board, make matters worse by taking any further active interest in "our schools?" Even a bungler is not hopeless if he can learn to keep his hands off things he does not understand.

Intelligent parents are well aware that nothing could be gained, as a rule, by promotion until in some way it has been ascertained that the pupil would be likely to maintain his standing in the work of

the higher grade. Not everyone knows just the best way to predetermine a pupil's fitness for promotion. Teachers in the public schools have struggled honestly with this problem for years, and are still unable to agree as to the best method of solution.

Does Yale or Smith or Western Reserve or Kenyon or any other respectable school that anybody has heard of expect its trustees to fix its course of study on the conditions for advancement from one class to the next higher, or for graduations? Do not these institutions devote such duties on the president and teaching faculties? And if institutions for the higher education pursue this course, why would it not be wise for a board of education, the members of which are perhaps not expert except in the matter of attending to their own business, to defer to its superintendent and teachers in the arrangement of the purely educational work of the schools?

No citizen, even though he or she be a part of the output of Yale, Smith, Western Reserve or Kenyon, is qualified for membership in the board of education until wisdom enough has been added to his or her learning to hold in check all ambition to usurp the functions of the superintendent and teachers. If the truth were of sufficient importance to justify inquiry, "Experienced" or any other man would not doubt learn that the conditions and methods of promotion and graduation have been earnestly discussed by the board of education, the superintendent and the teachers, for many years past, and on precisely the same lines as are followed in the present discussion which "Experienced," in his twilight of information, imagines he recognizes as a glorious new departure. Not only the breaking of a new day, but the rising of a new sun, the effulgence of which is almost more than his ecstatic blinkers can endure.

Respectfully,

KURREKUM.

#### ENDEAVORER SELECT OFFICERS

The Final Session of the Stark County Convention.

The Saturday session of the county Christian Endeavor convention opened in St. John's Evangelical church at 9 o'clock with Miss Edith Pratt of West Brookfield, in the chair. Miss Pratt led those assembled in an impressive praise service, after which Miss Nunemaker, of this city, took charge of the Junior rally. Junior Endeavorers were present from Alliance, Canton, Massillon, Newman and other towns of the county, one society of over a dozen members, together with their superintendent, having walked a distance of four miles to be present at this meeting. Master Edgar Oberlin, of this city, led the meeting in a very acceptable manner. Among things of interest we see the bible drill conducted by Mr. C. B. Heckman and an inspiring talk by the Rev. Mr. Bomberger, state president of Christian Endeavor. The Rev. John Herron, of Massillon, followed with an address on the subject of "Standing Alone." His subject was ably handled and appreciated by all. The secretary's report shows about 58 societies, with a membership of 1,200.

The election of officers then resulted in the following: President, S. G. Zimmerman, of Canton; secretary, Mr. Ralph Miller, of Alliance; treasurer, Mr. E. R. Held, of Canal Fulton.

Among the orators were the following prominent workers: The Rev. J. H. Bomberger, of Columbiana; the Rev. J. E. Cowan, D. D., of Pittsburgh; the Rev. A. E. Bailey, of Minerva; Prof. D. F. Mock, of North Lawrence; Miss Martha Bomberger and Mr. S. G. Zimmerman, of Canton; and Mr. Mrs. E. R. Held, of Canal Fulton.

The Saturday afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock in the Church of Christ, with ex-President R. E. Leighton presiding. An interesting and instructive paper was read by Prof. C. W. Kurtz, of Minerva, on the subject, "What Can I Do for My Own Society?" Thomas J. Davis, of Alliance, then followed with a paper on the subject of "My Own Society—What it Has, Can and Will Do for Me."

A paper on the subject of "Soul Winning" was very ably presented by Miss Luella Landrock, of Canal Fulton. A very lively discussion followed each of these papers. Following this was a reading by Miss Gay Cannon, of Alliance, which was well received.

The Rev. J. F. Cowan, D. D., of Pittsburgh, was then introduced to the audience, and for forty five minutes the speaker held the audience in wrapt attention. The subject chosen was "Personal Work for Christ."

Various phases and methods of work were touched upon, and the whole address proved a passionate appeal for more effective and sacrificial work on the part of the Christian people of today.

The closing session of the convention convened in the United Brethren church. Miss Martha Bomberger, of Canton, opened this session with a praise service.

The Rev. W. H. Shults, of this city, gave an interesting talk, taking for his subject "A Suggestion or Two." The speaker gave quite a number of wholesome suggestions along the line of Christian Endeavor work.

Mr. C. B. Heckman, of this city, conducted the question drawer and answered a number of interesting questions. Dr. Cowan conducted the consecration service in an interesting and novel manner, which ought to prove profitable to the vast audience that attended this session.

The Rev. F. M. Corl, of this city, has the sincere sympathy of all the Endeavorers. Brother Corl has for more than a week been fighting malaria, and his energetic work and presence were missed throughout the whole convention.

One of the features of the convention was a C. E. map of Stark county, showing Christian Endeavor societies in every township in Stark county except one, that of Jackson township. The place for holding the next convention will be decided later by the executive committee.

Miss Leah Osee Snead, of Canton, gave a very fine reading on Saturday evening entitled "The College Old Cans."

#### SKIPPED TO MEXICO.

Cashier Clemens, of the Cedarville Bank, Short in His Accounts.

CEARVILLE, O., Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press].—William Clemens, cashier of the Cedarville bank, disappeared Friday, leaving word that he was going to Mexico. Rumors of a big deficit arose, but it is learned that a thousand dollars will cover all. It is said that Clemens was suffering from worry over business troubles. President Harper promptly met all demands on the bank.

## EXTREMES OF STYLE.

PLENTY TO CHOOSE FROM FOR THOSE WHOSE TASTE RUNS THAT WAY.

Box Coat That Is Quite Mannish—Advanced Style in Jackets—An Endless Lot of Toques and Flat Bonnets—A Handsome Taffeta Gown.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—There always will be some ladies whose tastes run toward extremes in style. These are generally mentioned as belonging to the "smart set;" but, however much we may dislike the pace they set, we soon begin to follow it more or less closely. There is a large enough number of things to choose from this season in the way



NEW JACKETS.

of wrappings to keep us warm, from capes to deep, long cloaks and the big, stylish blanket shawl, but there are lots of times and places when something a little more jaunty and pronounced is needed, and therefore the jackets I shall now do my best to describe. First let me say that these were all imported by a famous London ladies' tailor.

One was a box coat reaching an inch below the waist line. This was cut with the most uncompromising squareness, and three rows of stitching bordered it all around. There were two square pockets stitched on outside and set exactly at the edge at the bottom, and they were five inches deep. The upper edges were turned down and stitched. The back was perfectly straight and smooth. The sleeves were in bishop shape, with brown velvet cuffs, bound with the biscuit melton cloth and stitched three times around. There was a square patch pocket at the left side. The collar was an immense flaring thing of the cloth, with slashes of the brown velvet laid out on the inner surface.

The coat was certainly stylish, particularly so when the saleslady put on a drab silk beaver hat, with its bell crown and rolling brim. In front there was a large rosette of satin ribbon in the exact shade of the coat, while brown velvet encircled the crown. One of the weeping willow plumes added its curious effect.

Another of the quaint jackets was made of fine ladies' cloth to match the gown, and the color was that always elegant French gray. The bottom of the skirt was slashed in tabs over a band of black velvet cut on the bias. At the waist there was a swathed girde of the cloth and above that a full front of surah of exactly the same shade. The jacket did not reach to the waist line and was cut somewhat flaring, with a simulated yoke. This was made by laying a narrow plait and stitching it in that form. The back was exactly like the front, save that down the front were two flat lapels of fine black velvet, with emerald and gold buttons on the upper part. The stock was of surah, and outside of that stood a row of turret points of the black velvet, forming a picturesque frame for a pretty face. There was a hat in keeping to go with this. The wide, flat brim was of black velvet and the high bell crown of silver gray plush. Around the crown a very rich black velvet ribbon passed, ending in a close bow, with a backing of some black stiff feathers. The sleeves were not so very ugly, having, as they did, reasonable puffs and slender, slashed wrists. This jacket, or whatever it might be called, was chiefly remarkable for its lack of grace, I think.

A third novelty in the way of jackets of advanced style was a whole suit in mixed homespun cheviot in black and

brown, the brown a light cedar color. The stuff was very pretty. There was a light design in black santonche along the bottom of the front breadth and up the side seams for several inches. The sleeves were very snug and came down over the wrists in a deep point, and they were braided with santonche, which formed loops along the wrists. In these loops fancy gilt buttons were set as if part of the pattern. There was a full front of pale tan surah, and this was

confined to the waist by a wide belt of black velvet ribbon, which tied in a deep looped bow in the back. Outside of all was a double breasted jacket, beautifully and tastefully braided with santonche and gilt buttons. A stock of black velvet ribbon with flyaway loops at the sides finished this. The hat, to be worn as a complement, was one with a rolling brim of tan felt faced with black velvet. On the low crown there was fastened a series of bows of tan ribbon, with a fancy gilt buckle and two weeping willows. The hat was very handsome and becoming.

The surprise effects in some of the most elegant of the gowns are quite marked and in others a mere "suspension," as the French say. There was one very elegant gown at one place made of taffeta in the soft, new, grayish green. This had a gaufered ruffle at the foot and was drawn surprise style across the front under a folded girde of iridescent green ribbon in a different shade. Across the shoulders and as epaulets there was a rich silken passementerie in garnet and eorn. There were double plaited ruffles of green silk mull of still another and more delicate shade under the epaulets at the wrists and neck. Green in almost all the lighter shades is in high favor. So is brown, and so is everything else, it seems.

OLIVE HARPER.

#### AN EXPERT ANGLER.

Mrs. Mendenhall Tells How to Make a Successful Cast.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Although a woman, I have always taken the keenest interest in angling and even as a child would delight to sit on the bank of some stream near my home and make believe fish with a stick, a piece of string and a bent pin for a hook.

In 1870 I was an expert with the rod and fly and could make a cast with any man who whipped the streams for trout. I have always been successful in landing a good catch of the speckled beauties; but, unlike some fish-men of whom I have heard, I never take any of that peculiar bait with me when I go angling.

What women need in the beginning of their practice is a little special muscular training, not necessary so much for the casting, but for the strength required in playing the fish, once he is hooked, and keeping him on the line. That takes skill and very often endurance.

It is not unnatural that the throw of the average woman creates amusement. There is not one woman in a hundred who knows how to handle her arms. In casting a fly it is not strength but skill

which counts. There are a peculiar knack and a twist of the wrist that send the fly whirling far out over the pool in which the trout is lurking.

I never raise my arm more than a few inches in casting. When the fly is just behind and above my shoulder, I bring the slender rod forward and downward, giving a kind of side throw which sends the fly over the desired spot.

It is difficult to describe just how this is done. It must come more by practice than by following any specific instructions. Then there are times when the overhanging branches of the trees, which border almost all streams, make the usual method of casting impossible, and then one must make a peculiar side-cast, bringing the rod upward instead of downward and sending the fly straight out in a horizontal line instead of in a long overhead swing.

In deep water fishing—that is, deep fresh water—for black bass, for instance, the skill and endurance of the angler are often put to the severest test. It is necessary to keep the line taut all the time and at the same time give the fish the required play. Once the line is allowed to slacken the chances are that the fish will be lost, and a clean hook will be the only reward of the fisherman. Even at the last moment, when the bass is alongside the boat and apparently won, if skill is not used in handling the net, or the line is allowed to give in the least, the fish is quick to take advantage of the opportunity and get away.

When I go fishing along trout streams and in shallow water, I usually wear a costume more serviceable than ornamental. It consists of a blouse of dark flannel, a short skirt and—well, bloomers—and thick soled shoes. One who wishes to be a successful angler must not mind a wetting. There is one thing which I have never caught, and that is a cold, although I never hesitate to walk into the water, though it may be knee deep, when not to do so would prevent my landing the fish.

That costume, however adaptable it may be for the woods, is hardly the one for sea or lake fishing, and on these occasions I wear an ordinary dress of some dark, closely woven material which will not be damaged if the fish happens to land on it.

If women would but have a little patience and take the trouble to learn the very rudiments of angling, I think I am safe in saying that they would not stop until they became experts at what I consider the most fascinating sport in the world.

Mrs. WILLIAM MENDENHALL.

confined to the waist by a wide belt of black velvet ribbon, which tied in a deep looped bow in the back. Outside of all was a double breasted jacket, beautifully and tastefully braided with santonche and gilt buttons. A stock of black velvet ribbon with flyaway loops at the sides finished this. The hat, to be worn as a complement, was one with a rolling brim of tan felt faced with black velvet. On the low crown there was fastened a series of bows of tan ribbon, with a fancy gilt buckle and two weeping willows. The hat was very handsome and becoming.

The surprise effects in some of the most elegant of the gowns are quite marked and in others a mere "suspension," as the French say. There was one very elegant gown at one place made of taffeta in the soft, new, grayish green. This had a gaufered ruffle at the foot and was drawn surprise style across the front under a folded girde of iridescent green ribbon in a different shade. Across the shoulders and as epaulets there was a rich silken passementerie in garnet and eorn. There were double plaited ruffles of green silk mull of still another and more delicate shade under the epaulets at the wrists and neck. Green in almost all the lighter shades is in high favor. So is brown, and so is everything else, it seems.

OLIVE HARPER.

#### AN EXPERT ANGLER.

Mrs. Mendenhall Tells How to Make a Successful Cast.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Although a woman, I have always taken the keenest interest in angling and even as a child would delight to sit on the bank of some stream near my home and make believe fish with a stick, a piece of string and a bent pin for a hook.

In 1870 I was an expert with the rod and fly and could make a cast with any man who whipped the streams for trout. I have always been successful in landing a good catch of the speckled beauties; but, unlike some fish-men of whom I have heard, I never take any of that peculiar bait with me when I go angling.

What women need in the beginning of their practice is a little special muscular training, not necessary so much for the casting, but for the strength required in playing the fish, once he is hooked, and keeping him on the line. That takes skill and very often endurance.

It is not unnatural that the throw of the average woman creates amusement. There is not one woman in a hundred who knows how to handle her arms. In casting a fly it is not strength but skill

which counts. There are a peculiar knack and a twist of the wrist that send the fly whirling far out over the pool in which the trout is lurking.

I never raise my arm more than a few inches in casting. When the fly is just behind and above my shoulder, I bring the slender rod forward and downward, giving a kind of side throw which sends the fly over the desired spot.

It is difficult to describe just how this is done. It must come more by practice than by following any specific instructions. Then there are times when the overhanging branches of the trees, which border almost all streams, make the usual method of casting impossible, and then one must make a peculiar side-cast, bringing the rod upward instead of downward and sending the fly straight out in a horizontal line instead of in a long overhead swing.

In deep water fishing—that is, deep fresh water—for black bass, for instance, the skill and endurance of the angler are often put to the severest test. It is necessary to keep the line taut all the time and at the same time give the fish the required play. Once the line is allowed to slacken the chances are that the fish will be lost, and a clean hook will be the only reward of the fisherman. Even at the last moment, when the bass is alongside the boat and apparently won, if skill is not used in handling the net, or the line is allowed to give in the least, the fish is quick to take advantage of the opportunity and get away.

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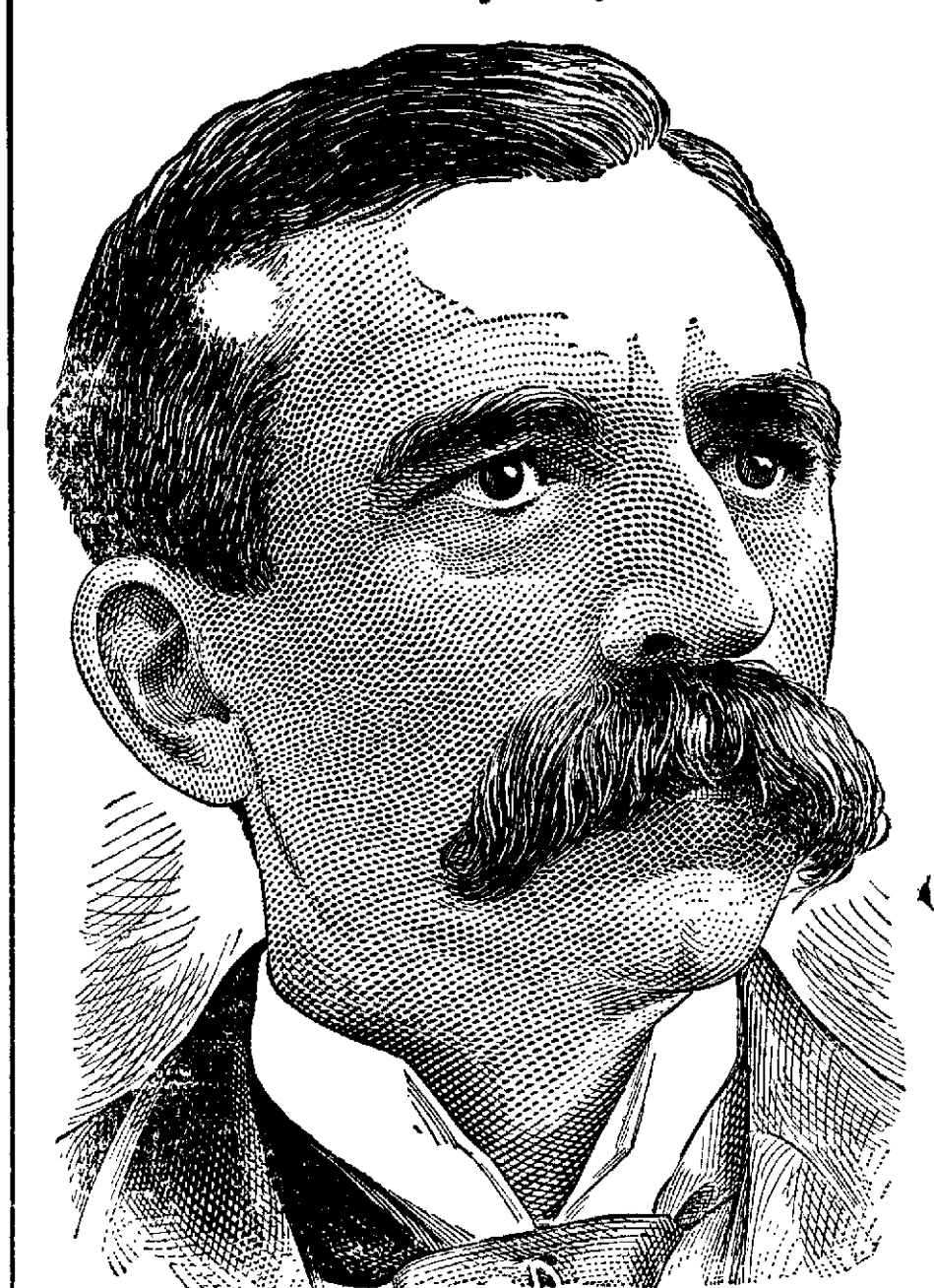
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## FROM MAINE TO TEXAS

The Tide of Public Opinion Is All Favorable to Paine's Celery Compound.



Congressman Bell, of Colorado, One of those Recently Restored to Health by Paine's Celery Compound.

There is just now no lack of news from the western states.

Public opinion in Colorado and Iowa is as promptly and accurately heard of as from any New England state.

From all over the west come reports that Paine's celery compound occupies practically a clear field in the cure of diseases arising from a tired or otherwise impaired nervous system.

No other remedy was ever used by so many men of sound and reliable judgment. No remedy but Paine's celery compound has ever been recommended by so conspicuously fairminded a body of men and women. The half hearted experimental efforts of scores and scores of sarsaparillas, tonics, and so called nervines, with which the market is constantly recruited, are in startling contrast with the confident—because thoroughly scientific—way in which Paine's celery compound sets about restoring health and vigor to the worn out body.

Why will people be silly enough to jeopardize their lives and lessen their chances of getting well by taking anything else? There is no help so sure and so immediate as one gets from the use of Paine's celery compound. Detailed information of innumerable cases of rheumatism, neuralgia and dyspepsia, completely cured, has established this great invigorator as the most valuable remedy those run down in health can make use of.

Women whose stock of nervous energy was well nigh exhausted have been restored to a joyful, contented state of body and mind by this same great nerve and brain restorative.

Paine's celery compound is the greatest achievement in modern medicine. It banishes weakness and pain as surely as its famous contemporary, the electric light, dispels darkness.

Paine's celery compound frees the body of vicious humors that cause kidney and liver complaints. Only a great remedy based on a deep knowledge of these diseases could do the work that Paine's celery compound is now doing.

Better nutrition for the nerves, an awakened appetite, purified blood and complete assimilation—these follow the conscientious use of Paine's celery compound as surely as day follows night.

If you are alarmed by a throbbing of the heart, an irritable stomach, or general debility, be fair with yourself, use the best means there is, examine what Paine's celery compound is doing. It has cured an astonishing number of men and women of Bright's disease, rheumatism, neuralgia, heart and liver trouble. No sufferer can pass lightly over the remarkable record that Paine's celery compound has to show to every sick and ailing person.

Among the thousands of testimonials received this year is one recently sent by Congressman John C. Bell of Colorado, who says he has used three bottles of this best of all remedies for dyspepsia and rheumatism, with the most satisfactory results. Among the testimonials received since January there have been no less than 16 from Congressmen from different states.

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#### The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

TAKE THE

D&C

TO

MACKINAC

DETROIT

PETOSKEY



# CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

Some of the Cracks That the Season Has Developed.

## NEW STARS OF THE DIAMOND.

McJames the Prize of the Year—Probable Legislation Against Coaching—Close Championships in Minor Leagues—Other Interesting Gossip.

The National league baseball season having come to an end, it is interesting to look back to the opening of the championship season and take note of the failures and successes of the "young blood" purchased or drafted from the minor clubs. The Bostonians name Bergen and Klobanz as certainities, with Lewis a probable success. Brooklyn turns out two of the most pronounced young stars in Jones and Payne. New York made a water haul. Of about 20 neophytes who were tried, one alone gave satisfaction, and he needs not tending down or up. I mean young Seymour. Philadelphia, like Boston, began the young blood experiment late in the season. Hulen is the only new player retained of the few who were on the pay roll in April. He is retained, but his left hand throwing acts as a handicap to his infield work. Morten and Keener, who were secured in midseason, cannot be as yet rated satisfactorily.



But in LaJoie the Philadelphia club secured one of the stars among the youngsters. Wheeler, Yeager, Fife and others have yet to make league reputations. Washington developed two 1896 stars who as a pair are hard to match—namely, McJames and Lush. Baltimore's only claim to star material for this year lies in Corbett and Naps.

The west, too, has produced some young players who have already established themselves among the experts. Louisville can name Pickering, Dexter, McFarland, Rogers, Frazer and Hill. Cincinnati has one in Irwin. St. Louis names Douglas, Pittsburg, Padden, Chicago, Briggs and Donohue. Cleveland alone cannot produce a single player of this year's lot and place him in the list I have named.

Out of the above list I would point out with especial interest to Payne, Jones, LaJoie, Lush, McJames, Irwin, Pickering, Frazer and Dexter. These are the products of this year who are bound to stay at the top of their new class. Several of them are jewels of almost priceless worth. This can be said of Frazer and McJames in particular. They are the two additions to the pitching constellation who are bound to take rank with Nichols, Meekin, Cuppy, Young and Hoffer.

McJames, I believe, is the grand prize of the lot. As a pitcher he is acknowledged by all players to be a wonder. He sprang into prominence suddenly, and his brilliancy was all the more dazzling on that account. This young man is a typical southerner. His home is at Charleston, where his father is a medical practitioner of renown. Jimmy began his ball playing on the nine of the University of South Carolina, of which he is a graduate. In 1895 he was with the Petersburg team of the Virginia league, from which he was drafted by the Washingtons in the fall. Young McJames speaks with the delightful drawing "r-less" dialect of the south. He is most intellectual and entertaining and popular with all who know him. He is an especial favorite of Washington young ladies. The young southerner is ready at all times to discuss the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, of which he is a strong advocate and on which topic he can give arguments and figures by the yard. His hero politically is Senator Tillman, whom he knows personally and whom he never tires of praising and defending.

The above list of new major league stars makes a rather promising roll when added to the youngsters who came into the National league a year or two previously and are now established favorites. Among the latter are Tenney and Sullivan of Boston, Anderson and Lachance of Brooklyn, Demott and Washington, Clarke and McCreary of Louisville and Friend of Chicago. Old favorites may go, but new ones take their places. One only of the whole profession seems to be immutable and eternal. Captain Anson has just declared his intention of returning to his first position—behind the bat. Think of it! Taking up the hazardous duties of a catcher. Since Anson served his club regularly behind the plate such catchers as Ewing, Flint, Daly, Buckley, Bushong, Brody and Bennett have come and gone, have appeared and disappeared. But Anson is about to begin at the beginning and do it all over again. Wonderful man is Adrian C. Anson.

It is tacitly agreed among the magnates that some legislation will be enacted at the annual meeting of the National league in Chicago next month which will tone down if it does not wholly wipe out coaching. The rule which permits a captain or his lieutenant to stand near the base lines and direct base runners has been wholly subverted. Catchers are selected who can make the most noise and do the greatest good (?) by rattling the opposing pitcher. This style has encouraged the spectators to become boisterous and altogether has harmed rather than benefited the game. Such managers as Haulon, Anson and Selee are in favor of cutting down the catcher's liberty to well defined limits or of abolishing them altogether. Steps will also be taken looking toward the prohibition of the disputation of an umpire's decisions on the part of captains or players except upon an interpretation of the rules. There are laws which cover this point, but the penalties are such that they cannot be enforced. No player ever expects to get a decision reversed unless

he can show a conflict of rules with it. In 99 cases out of 100 the kicking is done solely to, bulldoze the umpire or to call down upon him the disapproval of the spectators so as to influence subsequent decisions. These new rules will interest every club in the land, because when once adopted by the National league they become law for all minor league and professional clubs in America.

Two championships were so close that they are in dispute and will not be definitely settled until the boards of directors of the respective leagues meet and decide upon the rival claims. Newark and Hartford claim the pennant of the Atlantic league, while Bangor and Fall River dispute the title in the New England league. The decision in each case will turn upon the legality or illegality of games played upon the last day of the season or upon a day succeeding the last scheduled date. Those were the only really exciting baseball finishes of the year. In the National, Western and Eastern leagues the final results were discounted nearly a month in advance.

The Temple cup of the National league has three finalists. In the Eastern league they have played the second season for what is known as the Steiner cup, and it has been won by the champions, the Providence team. It was won by the pennant winners of Springfield last year. In the Western league, Minneapolis and Indianapolis have had a contest for the Free Press cup. Even the Atlantic league was ready to offer a cup to be fought for by the first and second teams, but as two teams claim first honors this cup contest must be postponed till next year. And as all these minor cups come into prominence the National league threatens to return the Temple cup to its donor, on the ground that the rivalry to get into the series each year tends to disorganize the teams.

If the three times champions, the Baltimore, make a trip to England this fall as contemplated, it will be a third attempt to boom the American game on British soil. Baseball has been growing slowly in the provinces of Great Britain, but it does not have the attraction to the English that it has to their more excitable cousins on this side of the Atlantic. The chances for professional baseball becoming self supporting in England are not promising.

O. P. CAYLOR.

## CYCLING CHAT.

The old question whether one should say bi-si-cle or bi-cle has once more been revived.

Thomas Ward leads the mileage of the Riverside Wheelmen of New York for the year, having covered so far nearly 6,000 miles.

The wheelmen of Illinois are circulating petitions requesting the state legislature to pass a law compelling railroads to carry bicycles free as baggage.

## SOME RING TALK.

George McKenzie, the ex-lightweight champion of Australia, is at Chicago, a complete wreck.

Jim Corbett offers to back Dal Hawkins to the extent of \$2,500 against either George Dixon or Tommy White.

Frank Erne, the clever Buffalo featherweight, is out with a challenge to fight either George Dixon or Tommy White for the championship.

Tommy Ryan is after Kid McCoy for a return match. Tommy has a backer who will wager \$2,500 on the result of a second meeting with McCoy.

## A CYCLING NOVELTY.

This Wheel May Be Taken to Pieces and Packed Away.

Ever since the modern safety came into general use inventors have been puzzling their brains in the endeavor to produce a wheel that could conveniently be taken apart and packed in a portable case, but it remained for the Frenchman, M. Jules Leguir, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, to evolve the plan upon which has been constructed the long desired "pocket bicycle." It is a complete bicycle of regulation size, and its parts can be unscrewed and folded up into compact form for packing without any difficulty. This would appear to be a hopeless task for any but a skilled mechanic, but the bicycle is said to be of such simple construction that any



body can master the process after having once seen it done. The fastening springs and "tiny bolts" are for the most part so deftly fitted into the framework as to be unnoticeable to the casual observer. They are, however, made of the finest tempered steel and in fact strengthen instead of weaken the machine.

The wheels are made in four quarter sections, each section being complete in itself. When the tire has been slipped off, a spring coiled in the hub is pressed, and the wheel can be closed like a fan, and apparently the wheel becomes four straight sticks. The frame is jointed in three places, and here again springs hold it in shape when it is desired to use the machine. When it is to be packed for transportation, the pressure of a spring in the handle loosens every spring in the machine, which simply falls to pieces, almost ready for packing into the smallest possible space.

## International Chess.

Prospects are brighter that an international chess cable match will be arranged between this country and England. Those who are most interested in the welfare of the Brooklyn Chess club are sanguine that many of the cracks who have refused to play in such a match under its standard will be induced to enter. There is little doubt that a good strong team can be made up.

# ROYAL DRUNKARDS.

EUROPEAN MONARCHS WHO HAVE TAKEN TO THEIR CUPS.

Rumors Concerning King Oscar of Sweden—Good Example of the Prince of Wales—Emperor William and the Rulers of Austria.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Sept. 26.—As even the Norwegian papers do not hesitate to ascribe to inebrity the extraordinary conduct of their monarch in marching up to a peasant at Trondhjem and roughly pitching into the mud the hat which the man through ignorance and boorishness had omitted to doff, as well as in angrily flinging back the bouquets of flowers that had been thrown into his carriage by loyal citizens, there seems to be some foundation for the persistent reports current for some time past to the effect that King Oscar had taken to drink. And this impression is further confirmed by the inconceivable extravagance of his utterances against his own Swedish and Norwegian subjects in an interview which he accorded to a number of foreign newspaper correspondents who had come to Norway for the purpose of witnessing the return home of the explorer Nansen. Until a couple of years ago Oscar was regarded as the most sagacious, benevolent, and above all, the most accomplished monarch that had ever reigned over Scandinavia. But of late he has entirely changed, and many of his actions have been characterized by so much eccentricity as to give rise to the belief that often he is not altogether accountable for what he does or says.

If it be really true that this irresponsibility is ascribable to an abuse of stimulants, there will be much sorrow



KING OSCAR.

among the members of his family, for his favorite son, that Prince Oscar who surrendered his rights of succession to the throne to wed the lowly born maiden whom he loved, is the active president of the temperance society of Scandinavia, while the queen herself has insisted upon placing her name upon the roster of the association. The latter has a very uphill work in Norway and Sweden, where heavy drinking is well nigh universal and huge quantities of arrack punch are indispensable features of every entertainment and convivial gathering.

As a general rule the anointed of the Lord are an abstemious lot of men, one of the most notable in this respect being, contrary to a general belief, the Prince of Wales, to whose influence is attributable the fact that hard drinking has gone out of fashion among gentlemen and is no longer considered good form. But there are some very conspicuous exceptions. Thus the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria to all intents and purposes crazed himself by means of heavy drinking prior to the tragedy at Meyerling. His favorite tipple was a mixture of cognac and champagne. And I have known the Prince of Wales on the last occasion when he visited Vienna prior to the archduke's death to remonstrate with him upon the subject in a most kindly and affectionate manner and as his best friend. But it was of no avail, and it is doubtful that if Rudolph had any correct notion of what he was doing on the memorable night when he first of all shot the Baroness Marie Vetters and then killed himself.

His cousin, the Archduke Otto, who has now been definitely designated by Emperor Francis Joseph as his apparent to the Austria Hungarian throne, is renowned for his love of stimulants, most of the disgraceful actions which are laid to his charge and which have caused his name to be execrated both at home and abroad having been committed under the influence of drink. Indeed it was in the midst of an orgy of this kind that, while stationed at Pressburg, he attempted one night to conduct a large party of equally inebriated companions, male and female, up to his wife's apartments and into her bedroom in order that they "might see what an archduchess looked like when she was in bed." It was only in the very nick of time that a gallant young officer attached to the archducal household arrived upon the scene, posted himself outside the door of the archduchess's room and, having drawn his sword, threatened to run through the body any one, except the archduke himself, who dared to enter. Thanks to his presence of mind, the party retreated in the company of their imperial entertainer, whose conduct in connection with the affair was subsequently denounced not only in the press, but in the national legislature and severely punished by the emperor.

The late King Louis of Bavaria shattered not only his nerves but also his magnificent constitution and his reason during the last few years preceding his death. He is known to have killed at least a couple of his attendants in moments of drunken frenzy before he was finally deprived of the reins of government, that were entrusted to his uncle, the present regent, and there is no

doubt that he was crazed with liquor at the moment when he deliberately murdered the eminent physician who was walking with him in the grounds of the castle in which he was confined on the shores of the Starnberg lake in the Bavarian Tyrol, subsequently drowning himself in a vain effort to escape from his jailers by swimming clear across the lake to the opposite shore. Drink, too, is the origin of the incurable lunacy with which his younger brother and successor, King Otto, has been afflicted since quite five years prior to his accession to the throne. Otto's madness takes the form of megalomania—that is to say, like Nebuchadnezzar in olden times, he imagines himself to be either an animal or a bird, generally the latter, his favorite role being that of a stork.

Many of the utterances of young Emperor William have been so wildly extravagant and indiscreet that they have been excused even by his greatest admirers on the plea that they had been delivered after partaking of a hearty dinner or lunch. This would appear to indicate that William has inherited the weakness of his granduncle, King Frederick William IV, for strong wines, and that he is not always accountable for his speech or for his behavior after his meals. King Frederick William's drunken habits were the talk of all Europe, and at the time of the Paris conference, after the close of the Crimean war, when Prussia clamored in vain for admittance to the congress, the comic newspapers of the old world—London Punch in particular—caricatured King Frederick William as a drooling drunkard, with an empty bottle in his hand and his crown all awry, staggering against the closed door of the room in which the congress was held and endeavoring in vain to get in. This, it may be remembered, died as a raving maniac, the result in a great measure of too much brandy and champagne. In fact, he used to get drunk nearly every night, and the scenes at the court dinners were frequently beyond description.

King Victor Emmanuel, father of the present king of Italy, used to get very violent when in his cups, and graphic stories are told of the manner in which at such times as these he and his morganatic wife, the gamekeeper's daughter, Rosina, whom he created Countess of Mirafiori, would fling the crockery at one another's heads. The late King William of Holland was a notorious drunkard, while his son, the late Prince of Orange, who was known on the French boulevards by the nickname of Citron, used night after night to be picked up dead drunk in the gutters of the French metropolis by the Parisian police.

On the other hand, the present rulers of Austria, of Italy, of Russia, of Saxony, of Belgium and of Portugal are all renowned for their abstemiousness and may be said to teach by example the advantages of temperance. No one, however, has accomplished quite so much in this direction as the Prince of Wales, who may be said to have frowned out of existence the so called "three bottle men" who constituted the pillars of English society 30 and 40 years ago, when it was considered a piece of bad breeding and of ungentlemanly conduct to retire to bed sober.

O. M. GILSON.

## MINING MATTERS.

A Few Facts Concerning Business From the Far Down East.

[Special Correspondence.]

SIDNEY, C. B., Oct. 6.—American capital has been seeking investment recently in Nova Scotia plumbago mines. Two excellent deposits have been opened up recently by Boston people.

It is surprising that so little local capital is interested in the mining industries of Cape Breton island. Local capitalists seem afraid to take risks. They have little business tact, and they are overtimid. When opportunities to subscribe to local enterprises offer, they are backward about putting up their money, and when they have a chance to obtain stock in a company in exchange for a lease of mining land which they own they prefer to take a small rental or a royalty. On one of the plumbago deposits just opened the owner of the land is working as a laborer at \$1 a day and receiving the absurd royalty of 5 cents a ton on the product of the mine.

There are some fine gypsum quarries along the Bras d'Or lakes, leased by American capitalists, but the necessity of building wharves and railroads has prevented the lessees opening more than one of the deposits. The product is shipped to Philadelphia by water.

The coal mines of Nova Scotia, which produce about 2,000,000 tons a year, are almost all owned by a Boston syndicate, of which Henry M. Whitney is the head. The chief sales of Nova Scotia coal once were to the United States. The duty on coal has cut down that trade, and now the Pennsylvania coal mines are shipping their products to Montreal via the strait of Canoe and the St. Lawrence river and underselling the Nova Scotia mines 10 cents a ton. It may be amusing to the people of New York city, who pay for their anthracite coal whatever the coal railroads agree to charge to know that a Nova Scotian told me he had bought Pennsylvania hard coal, delivered to him, at \$5 a ton when New Yorkers were paying \$5.25. There is no protective duty on hard coal, because there are no deposits of hard coal in Canada.

An effort is being made to renew the interest of the people of the province in some gold mines which have not been worked for some time. Of course there are shares for sale, and the prospects are glittering. What mining prospects ever were commonplace? But the fact remains that there is only one gold mine being worked profitably in the province, and that is owned by a small local syndicate. GRANT HAMILTON.

## Defining His Position.

Waiter—Soup, sir? Theapian—No, confound your impudence. I'm a star.—Harlem Life.

# Almost Distracted?



DID YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

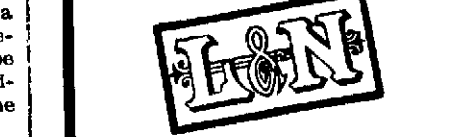
Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Mrs. Eugene Searies, 110 Simonton St., Elkhart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded

# 1/2 RATES TO THE GARDEN SPOTS of the SOUTH

ONE WAY TICKETS ARE SOLD At 1 1/2 Cents a Mile FROM THE NORTH OVER THE



LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R. To individuals on the First Tuesday, and to parties of seven or more on the Third Tuesday of each month, to nearly all points in the South; and on special dates Excursion Tickets are sold at a little more than One Fare for the round trip. For full information write to

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O. C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

SENT FREE.

Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to P. SMITH, Pass. Agt., in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News.

Now is the time to subscribe,

# TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Taking effect May 10, 1895.				
Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No. 7†
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On the 1st day of October to the 20th of December, 1906,  
the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the  
the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full  
before the 20th day of December, and the remain-  
and prior to the 20th day of December.  
settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the mon-  
will be made up immediately after the 20th of  
Statutes:  
by on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County  
is charged, or when the remainder of the taxes is  
I proceed to collect the same by distress or other-  
so delinquent; and in all cases where such half  
the manner and with the penalty provided in this  
your property clearly. State in whose name, in  
or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.  
ers are urgently requested to call early and pay  
and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at  
forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.  
TREASURER OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO.